Morning Oregonian

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...gon & California R. R. and ...

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...lamath Express Trains run ... DAYLIGHT

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LEAVE ARRIVE

... 4 00 P M San Francisco 10 45 A M

...sco... 9 25 P M Portland... 7 30 A M

...1 Passenger Daily, except ...

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...tween Portland and San ...

...IGHT SLEEPING C...

...On through trains free of charge.

...S. & R. Ferry makes connections ... ...ng on the East Side Div. Trains ...

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...West Side Division.

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No. 1 No. 3

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Corvallis connect with trains ... Pacific R R.

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PACIFIC COAST.

Railroad Attention Turned to Southeastern Oregon.

A BID BY THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

The Alaska Salmon Industry—Inauguration of the New President of the University of California—Coast Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The plan to build a railroad from some point on the California & Oregon railroad, up the Klamath river into Eastern Oregon, is being talked about here probably more now than at any previous time. The Southern Pacific Company has for years past entertained some idea of constructing this railroad. As a matter of fact, in the year 1871, Stanford and his associates had a survey made from about where the California & Oregon now crosses the Klamath river up the canyon to Lake Klamath, a distance between seventy and eighty miles.

About the same time the company had another survey taken from Sissons, along the northern edge of Mount Shasta, and thence through Sheeps Rock pass to Lake Klamath. These surveys are now on file in the general office here. Nothing further has been done in the matter since then.

It is likely that one of these routes will be utilized to secure an entrance into Southern Oregon, for it is said to be one of Huntington's ambitions to lay the foundation for a local system in that region before any rival company can entrench itself there. How that is to be done can only be stated problematically.

OPINION OF AN OFFICIAL

Said a railway official yesterday, in speaking of the matter: Southern Oregon has no railway facilities at present, but in the very near future some company is bound to penetrate the fine stretch of country from lake Klamath and lake Albert as far as the valley of the Owyhee river and the Idaho territory line. The Oregon Pacific company, building southeast from Albany, will tap this territory. Its destination is, beyond doubt, Boise City, Idaho, to which point the Chicago & Northwestern company is building West. When the Boise City connection of these two roads is made they will not rest content with a transcontinental line through Oregon to the Pacific ocean, but will tap both Northern and Southern Oregon with a branch system, and among the credited plans of the Chicago & Northwestern Company is one to extend a branch from Boise City in a southwesterly direction through Southern Oregon into California. The Huntington syndicate cannot but realize this condition of affairs, and, in my opinion, the Southern Pacific Company will have 600 miles of branch lines in Oregon in the next ten years.

RAILROAD NOTES

J. M. Hannaford, general traffic manager of the Northern Pacific, to-day said that he had come here to stay. He had been in the East from his office since November last, since which time he had visited Mexico and made a tour through Southern California. He will probably remain in this state for a week or two.

S. G. Fulton, assistant general freight agent of the Northern Pacific, who has been visiting the city, left this evening for Portland.

Thomas McKnight, formerly of the Union Pacific, has been appointed contracting freight agent of the Northern Pacific for this city.

It is rumored that a general agent will soon be appointed for the Northern Pacific here, the recent appointee, I. K. Stateler, being simply in charge of the passenger business of the line.

The Northern Pacific has made a new rate on sugar from this city to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth of 75 cents a hundred pounds in car load lots.

FAVORABLE FREIGHT RATES

A New Tariff Which Enables San Francisco to Reach Montana.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—A new freight tariff which will enable San Francisco merchants and shippers to reach points in the territories of Idaho and Montana is now at the printers' hands and will be issued soon. It is a joint affair signed by agents of the Southern Pacific Company, Oregon & California, Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and Northern Pacific and it gives rates from all California common points to stations on the line of the Northern Pacific between Pasco and Mandan. Carload rates to principal towns along the line will be as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E
Spokane Falls	$1 25	$1 10	$0 90	$0 80	$0 70
Butte	1 75	1 35	1 10	95	80
Garrison	1 25	1 10	90	80	70
Helena	1 25	1 10	90	80	70
Coeur d'Alene	1 32	1 06	90	80	70
Fort Keogh	1 50	1 35	1 15	95	85

Rates on shipments less than carloads to these points will be as follows:

To Spokane, Butte 1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Garrison Helena	$2 35	$2 00	$1 75	$1 50	$1 30
Coeur d'Alene	2 40	2 10	1 85	1 55	1 35
Fort Keogh	2 60	2 50	2 00	1 75	1 55

A combination tariff accompanying the new joint tariff is issued by the Southern Pacific Company, giving rates between Lathrop and all points in California south thereof, to apply on business to and from Northern Pacific points. This tariff is to be used only in combination with Northern Pacific tariff.

San Francisco merchants who have been reaching out for the growing trade of Helena, Butte and other Northern Pacific towns are pleased that the new rates are on a slightly lower basis than those formerly quoted. By the new traffic arrangement they are insured of shorter time for their shipments with the advantage of direct connection. This is the first move yet made by which shippers here have been enabled to feel the advantage of through rail connection with Montana and Idaho.

THE ALASKA SALMON INDUSTRY

Indications that the Pre-ent Season will be a Lively One.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Interest in the Alaska salmon industry has become very marked this year, and already nearly a dozen vessels have been chartered to go to Alaska with outfits for establishing canneries, and for catching fish. The high prices paid for the use of vessels have been very profitable to shipowners, and for a number of small vessels heretofore engaged in cod fishing and the lumber trade, as high as $1500 per month for the season of six months, from April 1 to October 1, has been paid, and the lowest rate paid for large vessels is said to be $1200 per month, the charterers furnishing the outfit. Among the vessels chartered are the barks Colusa, Hope, Julia Foard, Newsboy, Annie Johnson, barkentine William Renton, and schooners Francis, Alice Whitelaw and La Ninfa.

Most of the vessels are under charter by a number of new companies which have been recently formed in this city to engage in this highly profitable business.

As each vessel now fitting out carries a crew of sailor and fishermen, averaging from twenty five to fifty men, it is believed that cod fishers will be scarce when the season opens in the latter part of next month.

Salmon fishers are engaged at regular wages of $40 per month, with small lay, which depends upon the number of fish caught during the season, and there is an active demand to ship noted along the water front. Already three of the vessels have been dispatched.

Vessels leaving here have a full outfit of materials including tin plate and machinery for making cans and also lumber for making the cases in which the cans are boxed.

On the return of the salmon fleet in the fall the vessels will carry down the product as well as all of the men employed in fishing and canning various canning establishments.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

President Horace Davis Inaugurated in the Presence of a Large Audience.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Horace Davis was inaugurated president of the university of California this afternoon. The ceremonies, which were held at Berkeley in the Harmon gymnasium and in connection with the Charter Day celebration, attracted a great number of people from San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley. Governor Waterman, nearly all of the regents, and prominent educators of the state were present, and the large gymnasium hall, capable of seating over two thousand persons, was filled, and many were turned away. Speeches were made by Regent Delmas, retiring President Edward S. Holden and several other persons, after which President Davis was invested with the symbols of office by Governor Waterman, and made his inaugural address. The ceremonies closed with an address by Rev. Horatio Stebbins.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

President Davis made a long address, pleading in behalf of college education. He deprecated the spirit many parents manifested in allowing sons to graduate from the public schools direct to the counting room. No matter what employment is intended for youth, they will make stronger and better men with generous education. The capital laid up in their brains is their own, and no financial disaster, no panic in business, can rob them of it. Perhaps the counting room makes a better clerk at 25, but the university will make a broad gauge citizen at 40.

He dwelt upon the objections urged to classical training, and then referred with pleasure to the fact that the higher institutions of learning are now open to women equally with men. He believed this leaven will silently work through the whole community, giving a higher tone to society, and exercising a benign influence even upon politics.

He closed with an appeal for support from students and graduates of the university, the regents and faculty, and from the citizens at large.

CALIFORNIA.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL NOTES

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—J. N. Hannaford, general passenger and ticket agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, has arrived from St. Paul, Minn., with his wife. They are stopping at the Palace.

Every available engine on the lines of the Southern Pacific Company is in use, and traffic increases faster than motive power can be supplied.

E. R. Webster, paymaster in the navy, left today for Sitka and Wrangel, via Port Townsend.

John Young, chief mate of the British bark Claccarel, has been missing from the vessel since last Saturday.

The trial of James McCord, on indictment for felony in connection with bribing jurors in the Wright-Geary street railroad damage case, was continued to-day until May 4.

Young Mitchell has been matched to box Tom Cleary for a trophy. The contest will take place at the California Athletic Club on the evening of the 30th inst.

It is expected that the trial trip of the United States man of war Charleston can be made some time in October or November.

The grand jury is still investigating the manner and extent to which gambling is carried on in this city.

Booth and Barrett will spend a quiet Sunday at the Del Monte hotel at Monterey.

Stages will begin running to the Yosemite valley next Monday.

HOW STAPLES ARE LAID.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Late last night the cable was successfully laid for the Powell street branch of the ferries and Cliff house railway, about three hours being consumed in the actual laying. Twenty-four horses were hitched to the cable, and they turned into Powell street from Washington, where the engine house is, and plodded along slowly up hill and down hill, until the turn-table at Market street was reached. In half an hour the cable was passed around a wheel underneath the street. The horses were then started on the return trip for North beach. At this terminus the cable was also placed in its proper position around a wheel, and the rope was then dragged along back Mission, Jackson, Powell and Washington streets to the engine house, and the circuit was complete. A large number of spectators watched the proceedings, some following the horses throughout their entire line of march. This is part of a system which will eventually run to the Cliff house.

A STAGE ROBBED BY ONE MAN.

CALISTOGA, March 23.—To-day when the Calistoga stage was thirteen miles from here, the driver was ordered by a man at the roadside to throw Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box to the ground, which he did. The robber had on a flour sack for a mask, wore blue overalls, and carried a Winchester rifle. The ten stage passengers were not molested. The box was found near the road soon after, with the top broken in. The robber got a small amount of money, and nothing else. He was evidently after coin that went up to the mine yesterday to be used on pay day, but was a day late. Parties are out looking after the robber. The opinion prevails here that somebody in Lake county, who knew money for the mine was expected, committed the robbery. A reward of $600 has been offered.

PROPOSED SOUTHERN PACIFIC CHANGES

FRESNO, March 23.—A gentleman claiming to be in possession of inside facts, stated yesterday that the Southern Pacific branch on the west side will be built to connect with a branch running east lately built from this city. As soon as the road is in operation, all through travel will take a cut off to San Francisco via this city. The company will remove its shops from Tulare to this point, which will be made the end of the division. He further states that the company would extend the eastern branch into the Yosemite valley soon, giving direct connection by rail from the East and San Francisco to that famous place. He stated that it was expected that the road would be finished and in operation by January 1, 1889.

PASO ROBLES TO BE BOOMED

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—A number of prominent railroad people, and one or two other parties, have decided to build up a large resort at Paso Robles, in San Luis Obispo county, on the line of the northern division of the Southern Pacific railroad. For this purpose 880 acres of land have been bought, which include sulphur springs three miles from Paso Robles. This property is to be subdivided, arranged and sold in small tracts. A large, elegant hotel is to be erected, also elegant cottages, and all of the buildings are to be supplied with hot water from the sulphur springs by a system of pipes.

HEROIC TREATMENT OF AN AX.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—James Tuska, a ship carpenter, fell from a ladder several weeks ago and cut his left ear so that five stitches had to be taken in it at the receiving hospital. Instead of getting the silk threads taken out in a few days, he allowed them to remain in the wound, thus making a frightful sore. Yesterday when he was paid $4 for a job he started off on a spree which lasted until this morning. The damaged ear had become so swollen that he cut it off with a pair of scissors to "get it out of the way."

CHINAMEN FIRED UPON

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—This morning at 8:30 the fish patrol boat Wrestler, under command of John Ferrin, in trying to arrest a party of Chinamen for illegal fishing at the mouth of Redwood creek, were compelled to fire upon them to bring them to a halt. One Chinamen was struck in the jaw bone by a bullet, causing a fracture. He now lies in a critical condition. Six Chinamen on the boat were arrested and lodged in jail. This is the third time recently that part of the same crowd have been arrested for the same offense.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Josselyn, Silver and Demarest, alleged "thugs," convicted of conspiracy, were called for sentence to-day in Judge Sullivan's court, and special counsel for the prosecution stated that since the conviction of defendants he had discovered that the superior court had not jurisdiction in the matter and that the cases should have been tried in the police court. He therefore said he could not ask the court to pass sentence. Judge Sullivan took the matter under advisement.

PLAN OF SELECTING DELEGATES

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The special committee appointed by the republican state central committee to consider a plan of selecting delegates to the next republican state convention decided to advise that open primary elections be held, delegates to be elected by votes in each assembly district, instead of precincts, representation to be based on the vote for Blaine one delegate for every 200 votes; primaries to take place the latter part of April.

FLOATED FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

VISALIA, March 23.—Sheriff Parker returned from the mountains this morning with the body of the man shot by Cris Anderson while in a drunken fit. He was still identified as Frank Bolton, one of the rail breakers. Arnold, his companion who was left in charge of the body, escaped.

VISALIA, March 23.—The coroner's jury exonerated Cris Anderson from blame for killing Frank Bollinger, the escaped convict whom Anderson mistook for a California lion while hunting.

VICTIMS OF THE JULIA DISASTER.

VALEJO, March —The body of Timothy Hurley, a victim of the Julia disaster, was found to-day floating along the water front. He was a native of Ireland and leaves a wife and four children.

George Woods, seriously burned by steam in the Julia explosion, died this morning. He was a native of Ireland and leaves a wife and four children. Both will be buried Saturday.

A CRUISE IN BEHRING SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The cutters Bear and Richard Rush, of the revenue marine and the man-of-war Thetis have received orders to cruise in Behring sea this summer, to prevent private sealing. They will be out at once and start for the north in the course of two or three weeks.

SWALSON CONVICTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The trial of Sonca A. Swalson on a charge of grand larceny in stealing $6000 worth of diamonds and jewelry belonging to E. H. McDonald, Jr., closed this afternoon and the jury, after half an hour's deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty.

TO IMPROVE THE PORT.

MARTINEZ, March 23.—At a mass meeting tonight it was decided, by a large majority, to authorize the city trustees to call a special election for the purpose of voting $50,000 in city bonds for town improvement.

AN OFFICER HELD TO ANSWER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Officer Harrington was held in $2000 bail to-day, on a charge of assault to murder Thomas Edwards, a hack man whom he shot several weeks since, mistaking him for a footpad.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Cleared: Steamers State of California, Portland; Mexico, Victoria. Sailed: Steamers St. Paul, Oumalaska, State of California, Portland, Mexico, Victoria.

EXECUTION POSTPONED.

SAN ANDREAS, Cala., March 23.—The execution of George W. Cox, sentenced to be hanged to-day for the murder of his son in law, is postponed pending action by the supreme court.

DEATH OF ANOTHER VICTIM.

SACRAMENTO, March 23.—John Pickens, one of the engineers injured in the railroad accident at Tamarack station last Monday, died at the hospital in this city this afternoon.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Manitoba's Struggle Costing Canada Many Millions.

A TERRIBLE CRIME IN MEXICO

Canadian Half Breeds Thirsting for Revenge—Cable Notes from Various Capitals of the Old World.

OTTAWA, March 23.—The purchase of the Canadian Pacific monopoly is going to cost the Dominion dear. Greenway, premier of Manitoba, who was en route to Winnipeg, is recalled to Ottawa to resume the negotiations abruptly terminated by his sudden departure in a huff. Relative to the provincial right to build a rail road to connect with the American system, a cabinet council, called hastily after Greenway's *coup*, decided to pay the Canadian Pacific $10,000,000 cash, and surrender 5,000,000 acres to quash the monopoly. Five of the ten millions in cash are to be in the shape of a subsidy for a fast Atlantic line of Canadian mail steamers. It is estimated that before the deal is completed it will cost at least another $10,000,000 in subsidies to the different provinces to buy off opposition.

MEXICAN NEWS

A Band of Ruffians Plunders a Village and Kills Several People.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—From Mexico comes the news that a band of twenty armed ruffians committed some horrible deeds at a town called Llera, robbing the postoffice and treasury. They assassinated the president of the municipality and his son, the register and his daughter, who heroically fought to save her father's life, the alcalde, an official named Hermenigilde Rodriguez, and three citizens.

Gen. Corona, governor of the state of Jalisco, has been compelled to enforce the laws governing religious bodies, owing to the fact that the archbishop and clergy of the diocese of Guadalajara, the capital, have manifested a disposition to defy the civil authorities. A bitter feeling continues to exist between the liberals and conservatives.

The adulteration of food at the City of Mexico has reached such a degree that the authorities have been forced to take cognizance of the fact. The proprietors of several grocery stores have been arrested for adulterating coffee in the most shameful manner, and heavily fined. The press demands that the good work should be prosecuted vigorously, including all necessaries of life found to be adulterated.

CABLE NOTES.

THE HUNGARIAN FLOODS.

VIENNA, March 23.—The Hungarian minister of public works has arrived at Ozaba to attend to the relief of the sufferers. The emperor has given $4000 to start a public relief fund. The Szamos river has destroyed Fehergyarmont and thirty nine villages. The Raab has inundated six villages in Oedenburg, near Pesth.

FERDINAND AND HIS MOTHER.

SOFIA, March 23.—Prince Ferdinand and his mother, Princess Clementine, started for Ebenthal to-day. A crowd gathered at the station to witness their departure, and Prince Ferdinand was given an enthusiastic reception. A number of ladies presented a bouquet to Princess Clementine.

GEN. BOULANGER.

PARIS, March 23.—The court of inquiry appointed to consider the case of Gen. Boulanger was formally constituted to-day. Gen. Boulanger arrived in Paris at 6 o'clock this evening, and he drove to the Hotel Louvre. He was cheered by the people all along the route.

THE ODESSA DISASTER.

ODESSA, March 23.—The municipal authorities have decided to erect a monument in memorable for the remains of the victims of the Bangquet theater fire.

THREE SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

DUBLIN, March 23.—The sentences of Messrs. Blerne, O'Brien and Hayden to three months imprisonment, under the crimes act, were confirmed upon appeal to-day.

TO WELCOME QUEEN VICTORIA.

ROME, March 23.—Count Pasi, King Humbert's first aide-de-camp, has gone to Florence to welcome Queen Victoria in behalf of the royal family.

THE NEW MEXICAN LOAN.

BERLIN, March 23.—The lists for the new Mexican loan of $25,000,000 have been closed.

CANADA.

HALF BREEDS THIRSTING FOR REVENGE.

WINNIPEG, March 23.—The Saskatchewan *Herald* again gives a note of warning in the issue of this week of impending half breed troubles in the Northwest. It says the Indians are becoming much more communicative, and talk freely of a coming revolt, but, while doing so, say that whatever trouble comes will not be of their own causing. They say the half breeds tell them they must rise, and they are afraid they will have to do as they are bidden. Some others say they will only take up arms in the event of an uprising in the South, an event which they are pretty sure will occur, when they feel bound to give their assistance. It is not claimed by the Indians that the half breeds are seeking to secure any further "rights," but are hankering after revenge for their former defeat.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

OTTAWA, March 23.—In the house of commons this afternoon Minister of Justice Thompson introduced a bill to ratify the fisheries treaty.

ENGLAND

NATIONAL STEEPLE CHASE.

LONDON, March 23.—The grand national steeple chase for 1000 sovereigns was run at the Liverpool spring meeting to-day. Playfair won, Frigate second, Ballot Box third. There were twenty starters.

THE QUEEN GIVES A CUP.

LONDON, March 23.—The queen has donated a cup of the value of £105 to be competed for in the Ryde regatta.

FROM SALEM

Democratic County Convention—A Message from a Suicide.

SALEM, March 23.—The democratic county convention met to-day, with a full attendance. J. J. Walton was elected chairman and Fred Cornell and Nez Hayden secretaries. The following ticket was nominated: Representatives, Frank Keller, Wm. H. Downing, T. L. David son, Charles Miller and Wm. F. Dugan; sheriff, Henry Setsomaker; clerk, W. I. Ray; recorder, C. H. Coleman; coroner, J. A. Rotan; surveyor, A. G. Isaiet; school superintendent, J. A. Bellwood; commissioners, I. N. Matthieu and Henry Fletcher; delegate to the state convention, R. F. Dearborn. W. J. Herren, L. M. Savage, J. H. D'Arcy, I. T. Pridge, Thomas Miller, W. W. Elder, J. B. Hennigar and I. N. Matthieu.

THE MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

I. J. Trusler, of Salem, came up from South Prairie, ten miles below here to-day and he states that Dick Sayers, a well known farmer of that place on Wednesday found a bottle in the river, near the wreck of the steamer Bentley containing the following note:

SALEM, Sunday 25 1888.

I have determined to commit suicide to-day by jumping from the Salem brick. I only regret the case. GEORGE COLLINS.

P. S.—The finder will please inform my family. The note is dated incorrectly, and badly spelled but it is altogether likely it was written by the suicide. No one knows who George Collins is.

THE FUGITIVE CAPT. WHITE.

He is Known to Have Bought a Ticket at Chicago for New York.

SEATTLE, March 23.—Till to day nothing has been heard of Capt. White, late of the steamship Premier, who disappeared with a considerable sum of money belonging to the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. The amount taken has never been made public, though it has been variously estimated at from $3,000 to $10,000. The reason of departure is also something of a mystery. Some say he became infatuated with a pretty variety actress others, that he was mixed up in an affair with a married woman who refused to fly with him. A gentleman arrived from the East to-day says he recently occupied the same seat with White from St. Paul to Chicago. White was very communicative, although extremely reticent when asked to talk about himself or his movements. White protested to Whitehead that he had been in Vancouver, B. C., only a few times. The two were together at Chicago all day, when White bought a ticket for New York. He was traveling alone in cut. The new schedule also says those working by the week shall receive at least $20, and women shall receive $2 a day. The merchant tailors have agreed not to sign the new schedule of prices. The journeymen agree to finish work on hand, but refuse to take in new work at the old prices.

ASTORIA NEWS ITEMS.

ASTORIA, Or., March 23.—At midnight last night Oscar Hedson, member of the Coast Seamen's union, was called out from Lizzie Miller's place. He followed a man about a block, where two other men hit him on the head with an iron bar, severely beating and injuring him. Three men were arrested this afternoon and brought before Justice Cleveland, and thence to the Fleetwood saloon, where the wounded man was lying. He failed to identify them, and as no evidence was adduced the prisoners were discharged.

Sixty five men are employed at the jetty to change the distance of the piles. The rows of piles are now driven sixteen feet apart and the stringers are 12x12 inches, instead of ten feet apart and stringers 10x14, as formerly.

LANE COUNTY PROHIBITIONISTS.

EUGENE CITY, March 23.—An interesting mass prohibition convention at the court house to-day ordered primaries for Saturday, April 7, and a county convention for nominating a full ticket on Wednesday, April 11, when ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas will speak, afternoon and night. Delegates to the state convention in Portland, 28th of March, are: Rev. S. P. Wilson, Presiding Elder A. S. Paterson, ex-Postmaster Rev. H. C. Wallace, J. P. Taylor, George Belshaw, A. J. Zumwalt and V. S. McClure. State Organizer Webb addressed the convention. There also was a public meeting at night.

BENSON FILES DEMURRERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—This afternoon John A. Benson, ex-surveyor and alleged conspirator, filed six demurrers to a similar number of indictments pending against him in the circuit court. All the demurrers cover about the same ground, that the inducement is sufficient in law, because the courts do not charge an offense of any kind against the United States, or the laws thereof, nor do they charge any act which is made a misdemeanor, felony or crime by the laws of the United States.

MORROW COUNTY COURT NOTES.

HEPPNER, Or., March 23.—Cromb, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5000.

James Brad ey, convicted of firing the town of Lexington, was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

James Canlon's case was postponed. He was indicted for complicity in the burning of Lexington.

THE ESTATE OF PREMIER GIBSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—F. H. Hayseldon, son in law of the late Premier Gibson, and ex-secretary of the board of health of Honolulu, who arrived a day or two ago from the Hawaiian islands, is here to probate the will of the late premier. The estate is roughly estimated at $2,5,000. The property consists of the island of Lanai, 200 square miles, and 50,000 sheep.

A GREAT G. A. R. RECEPTION.

DAYTON, March 23.—Over 900 regiments are represented here in the reception given by posts of the Grand Army of the Republic to Gen. John P. Rea, their commander-in-chief.

SAN FRANCISCO COURTS ADJOURN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The United States circuit and district courts adjourned to-day, out of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Waite.

SERIOUS DEFICIT.

The Cashier of a Savings Bank Transacts a Little Private Business.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., March 23.—A shortage of $150,000 has been found in the accounts of the Williamantic Savings Institution, owing, it is said, to secret transactions by the cashier, H. Rogers, without the knowledge or consent of the directors.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

POSTOFFICES AND PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The following Idaho postoffices have been established: At Antelope, Aurora county, at Dale, Washington county, at Gordon Valley, Boise county, at Myrtle, Shoshone county. James Markel, Charles P. Harrison, J. C. Mills and Jeremiah Savage were appointed postmasters of these respective postoffices.

Robert McCrea has been appointed postmaster at Rathdrum, Kootenai county, Idaho, in place of Mrs. Belle Cutting, who has resigned.

Pensions have been granted as follows: David E. Smith, Marth Lamphill, Hugh A. Hickey, Clackamas; William L. Church, Port Angeles.

NOT APPROVED BY GEN. SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Mitchell some time ago introduced a bill providing for the construction of a military telegraph line between Yaquina and Marshfield, on Coos bay, along the coast. The committee to which the bill was referred has received a letter from General Benet, chief of engineers, saying General Sheridan sees no sufficient reason for the construction of this line.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Charles H. Tweed, general counsel for the Central Pacific railroad, appeared before the house committee on Pacific railroads to-day, in connection with pending legislation in regard to the company's debt. He was examined briefly, after which the committee adjourned until next Tuesday, when he will again appear.

A FATHER SEEKS REVENGE.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Guiseppe Longobardi convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for killing young Barrett last October, was to-day sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the state prison. After sentence was administered Barrett's father, Officer Barrett, made for the prisoner with an open knife, with the manifest intention of killing him, but was disarmed.

HENRY BERGH SUCCEEDS HIS FATHER.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Henry Bergh son of the late Henry Bergh, has been elected president of the society for prevention of cruelty to animals.

PRESS PITH.

Somebody asks, 'Does it pay to be good?' It does when the business becomes fully established; but you've got to sink money in the start.—Puck.

Don't laugh when you see a woman trying to drive a horse. It may seem funny to you to think how the poor horse must suffer.—Somerville Journal.

There is a genuine case of the oil-can-ask on the man in Kentucky. He is a county treasurer and has absconded with $100 worth of stamps.—Burlington Free Press.

It is a little strange that among a talented man who have recently written books which have published none could have mentioned the dictionary.—New Haven News.

Landlord—new boarder—You will find a basin of water and some cut up potatoes in your room. Boarder—Potatoes to wash me in? No, sir. I didn't know you were an anarchist.—Lines in Journal.

Omaha girl—Did you really go to see L. Texas Wop the correspondent said it was outrageously immoral. New York girl—Well it isn't up to so bad as that. But at the same time it is not the sort of a play I would care to send my mother to.—Omaha World.

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." Of it does oft. In the spring a young man's fancy does a heap of thing of that sort. It turns to the sights of how he is going to get in about five thousand hours of fourth undred dollar a week fun into fourteen days of ten-dollar summer vacation.—Puck.

"May I ask you a question, Miss Dora?" he demanded, with a deep meaning in his voice. "You may," Clarence," she replied wearily. "But if it is the same one you asked Tulu Caldene last week it is my interest you to know that Tulu and I are both in the Matrimonial Trust line this year and the combination is holding together so far."—Puck.

There's a story told of a Boston attorney who, on the eve of being married, found it impossible to reach the appointed place, and telegraphed for "a stay of proceedings," the legal phraseology of the dispatch proving that even at such an eventful time the disciple of Blackstone and Coke could not shake off the verbal fetters of the law.—Boston Budget.

Lawyer Snap (of counsel for defendant, whose case looks doubtful because the jury don't seem to enthuse when his witnesses testify—Are you acquainted with any of the jury? Witness (an honest man)—Yes, sir. I know more than half of them. Lawyer S.—I should think it strange very strange, if you don't know more than all of them put together.—Judge.

Taxation
Boston Transcript

Inequality in taxation, my son, is a system of assessment which hits you quite as hard as neighbor Jones, over the way. Just and impartial taxation, on the contrary, is a system which lets you off without paying a dollar and makes Jones pay enough for both. There, my son, you have a bit of information that you would never learn in an organic newspaper or a political convention.

WHEN THE LIVER FAILS TO ACT, and you are bilious, a sad out of sorts, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills to bring about a healthy action of the Liver, and remove all distressing symptoms.

Sacramento republicans are disgusted with the frauds perpetrated at the primary and threaten to bolt the ticket. It is not an idle threat, as Sacramentans have always been noted for the promptness and thoroughness with which they will, on occasion, smash the machine and organize an independent movement. It is a good feature in local politics.

HENRY BERGH.

Close of a Good, Useful and Successful Life.

The Early Struggle to Bring the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to Success—The Organizations' Growth.

Henry Bergh, who died in New York on the 12 inst. (Monday last), was born in New York City in 1823. His father was wealthy, the leading American shipbuilder of his time. He was a native of the Empire State and a long time resident of New York City. Mr. Bergh's grandfather was a native of Germany. His mother was the daughter of a Connecticut family. Mr. Bergh married while young a Miss Taylor, daughter of English parents. In 1862 he was appointed secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, and began there that active interference in behalf of the right of animals to kind treatment, which has given him a reputation wide as civilization. His services to abused animals in the Russian capital were entirely unofficial but they were effective. Mr. Bergh resigned his position on account of ill health. On his way home he became acquainted with the earl of Harrowby, president of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London. The society of which Mr. Bergh was the founder, is modeled largely after the English one presided over by this nobleman until his death. Mr. Bergh returned to New York in 1864 and spent a year in maturing his plans for the establishment of means to check and prevent cruelty to animals. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was instituted in 1866. In 1866 it was given by statute the powers of prosecution and even arrest, which it still possesses. Mr. Bergh was its president since its inception, and its invaluable services to dumb creatures are largely due to his resolution, the moral elevation of his character, his tact, unflinching courage and unconquerable perseverance. His appeal to the moral sense and his disinterestedness were the principal elements of his success. He received no salary for his work, but freely gave his time and energies to it. The statute of 1867 constituted Mr. Bergh an assistant district attorney in New York city and assistant of the attorney general of the state in the enforcement of the laws against cruelty to animals. He was a member of the bar, and effective in the court room as well as in interferences in behalf of animals in the public streets and elsewhere, and on the public platform as a lecturer, enforcing the wisdom and duty of humane feeling and action. In New York, where he was well-known, Mr. Bergh was regarded as among the oddest of men. His appearance accorded with the so-called eccentricities of his actions. He was six feet tall, and always appeared on the street carefully well dressed in the English style of a dark double-breasted frock coat, dark trousers, and high crowned silk hat. His face was expressive of great kindliness, combined with great melancholy, an expression deepened by the thin brown hair, brushed straight across the forehead, and the drooping moustache. The folds of his black satin scarf were held together by a gold stud representing the head of an animal which owes him an everlasting debt of gratitude—the horse.

"In the first place," said Mr. Bergh, not long before his death, "I don't suppose I ever would have undertaken this work unless fate had cursed me with a very sensitive nature easily moved at the spectacle of cruelty or injustice. It was at St. Petersburg, where more than twenty years ago I held the position of secretary of legation, that the idea of a society for the protection of the brute creation first occurred to me. In St. Petersburg the drivers of the droshkies, as the Russian hackney coaches are called, frequently ill use their horses in the most frightful manner. In no other city are the coachmen and footmen of the diplomatic corps so gorgeously attired. I used to take pleasure in driving out in the carriage of our minister, Cassius M. Clay, and instructing the driver to take to the side streets. Whenever I saw a drosky driver abusing the horse I made our coachman rate him soundly, and the scolding and the sight of so much gold lace often brought the man to his knees in abject apology for his misconduct. I knew the Russian government could not object to what I did. Encouraged by my success, I made up my mind that when I came home I would prosecute those who persecuted poor dumb brutes, whose merits as a source of justice to the lower animals, from whom man derives two-thirds of the benefits he enjoys. A society was organized, and it has gradually made its way into public confidence and is now recognized as indispensable. It is entirely self-sustaining, and, though its annual expenses amount to $250,000, it owes nobody a dollar, and I have in my possession wills bequeathing half a million of dollars to the society. From nothing it has become a power for good and has spread itself over thirty-eight states and territories, having the same laws for the protection of animals I was the means of having enacted in New York eighteen years ago."

There was no little amusement in New York when it was first heard that Mr. Bergh had obtained a charter and special laws for a society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in a city where the almighty dollar, the women, the children, the wine and the church monopolized all the time there was. Pigeon-shoots were fashionable, cock fights were had within the city limits, cat hunting was a fixed sport with the boys, spavined and crippled horses dragged the cars, balky horses were cured by bonfires, slow horses were urged ahead with cart rungs, a hundred dealers in pate de foie gras nailed the feet of geslings to the bottoms of boxes and fattened the birds in attics and cellars, and no body looked out for anyone else's belongings. It looked like uphill work for Bergh. He waited until 6 o'clock one blustery winter's night, when the slush was ankle deep in the streets and sleet and hail filled the air. At 6 o'clock there is a big fraction of a million of people on the way up from down town—from shops and offices, factories, counting rooms and stores. For ninety nine in every hundred the only way to go up-town was in the cars, and they were packed. Bergh and his men made Chatham street, wherein half a dozen main horse-car lines concentrate, his base of action. He gave orders to take from the traces every horse that had an ailment or a sore. The lines were all blocked and remained so for hours. Hundreds of thousands of people footed it up town through the slush and the mud, the hail, the snow and the wind, growling cursing wet, hungry and mad. Every one asked what it was all about, and every one heard the single word "Bergh." Thus in a night he plan leaped from a dream into a reality, and those who regarded him as a visionary discovered that he had might as well as right with him.

In addition to his philanthropic labors for the brute creation, Mr. Bergh was also a prolific dramatist. He wrote a play called "The Alternative" that was produced in New York with considerable success. He frequently returned in verses, but his lines seldom reached the public.

The New York society that is Mr. Bergh's monument has also workers in that state. Thirty six states in the Union have formed similar organizations, and Mr. Bergh's correspondence contains many applications for foreign lands for auxiliaries as to his methods and the laws under which he works. During the first year of its existence as an agency enforcing that law of the state which included a principle new in American jurisprudence, namely, that man's ownership of inferior creatures is limited by the claims of an enlightened humanity, the American society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted 161 persons in 1881-82, and the total number of prosecutions up to the end of last year was 4,000. The total number of disabled animals suspended from work in the cities of New York and Brooklyn from 1861 to 1881 was 21,491. No arrests were made in these cases, but the drivers and owners were warned and advised. A total of nearly 2,000 animals was destroyed by agents of the society in 1881. Mr. Bergh's society owns three ambulances for the removal of disabled animals from the street, and a derrick to rescue them from excavations into which they might fall. The Royal Society, London, has no appliances of this nature and the presumption is that the large number of poor horses, etc., which become disabled in the streets of that great city lie there to die unregarded. The discussion as to the propriety of vivisection is still open, but it may be well to recall the fact that Majendie, the dissector of 40,000 unfortunate living creatures, declared vivisection to be a failure. Pigeon-shooting Mr. Bergh was not able to stop. Dog fighting he suppressed and exhibited on Long Island, may now be regarded as a thing of the past. Several years ago the attempt was made to institute the sport of bull fighting in New York city. Men had arrived from Spain for this purpose, an arena had been built, and performances were announced, when Mr. Bergh, with some fifty policemen, put an end to the enterprise, with great loss to its promoters. The income of the society in 1881 was $25,480 2o, and the balance in its favor at the end of the year $1,861 72. It has been assisted powerfully by bequests, especially that of Louis Bonard of $150,000, contested by relatives, but confirmed the property of the society by judicial decision. "Our Animal Friends" is the name of a pictorial monthly magazine published under the auspices of the society.

VAST SUM...

Blundering in the...

Secretary Whitney's... competent in his... times Republican.

Washington...

Gossipers have it that... becoming dissatisfied with... nance officers, and is... strict accountability... ors. It is known that... which has recently... and the ordin

VAST SUMS

Blundering in the Ordnance Bu... Navy

Secretary Whitney's Officers Said to Be ... competent to Do Their Work—... tions Expended to No Purp...

Washington Special, ...

Gossipers have it that Secretary ... becoming dissatisfied with the ... nance officers, and is likely to ... strict accountability for future ... rors It is known that certain ... which has recently passed between ... and the ordnance officers indicate ... determined to be better posted ... ods of the chief of ordnance ... Officers who have seen some of ... cations say that in some way ... learned that everything done at the ... navy yard costs three times as much ... under contract, and also that the ... invariably exceeds the ... nance office. An officer ... cognizant of the trouble ... head of the navy department ... charge of the ordnance work, in ... versation said

"The ordnance people are ... ing the end of their rope. ... has reposed great faith in ... has been deceived so often that ... to realize that they have the ... for the important work ... Failure has followed failure, ... think it safe to say that they ... tively successful in anything ... the navyyard They started ... purchase of $500,000 to construct ... of the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta ... Twice that amount, at least, has ... on the work, and how much more ... conjectured, as skillfully-worded ... have passed congress, portions ... which could have been expended ... these vessels, and it is probable ... amount went that way With ... money they have accomplished ... ment of the Atlanta was done ... on board the vessel, but ... on account of the carriages ... unfit for use. The Boston ... so the ordnance officers say, ... liver it. The Chicago is ... York navy yard by order of ... and nothing further will be ... the ordnance bureau ... position. At the present rate of ... secretary enforce his order, ... not make a cruise for seven ... there is no money now to pay ... sive experimental work being ... navy yard It will take ... complete the work on the guns ... the yard and to finish the gun ... the Roach cruisers. It was the ... tion to construct all the guns ... This was found to be impossible ... quence contracts were let to ... Little, indeed, has been done ...

The following is a statement ... tions made in recent years for ... August 5, 1882, for ... guns, with carriages and ... 000 July 7, 1884, for ordnance ... new steel cruisers and one ... 000, March 3, 1885, for the ... lic test of the two breech-... of the larger calibres now in ... tion for the navy, with carriages ... tion for both, $90,000. Month ... bor in the Washington navy-yard ... work on the armament of the ... ers, $80,000 same date, to ... partment to pay existing ... tracts made by the bureau of ... rnament of new steel cruisers ... date, for material for the guns ... Chicago, $10,000. July 2, ... armament of the three ... cago, Boston and Atlanta, ... boat Dolphin, $91,237 same ... and material for armament ... cruisers, $34,913, same date, ... foreign and domestic bills ... ers have been issued and ... of ordnance for the armament ... cruisers, $37,291 August 4, ... armament of the vessel's ... March 3, 1885, of the vessels ... tion 1 of this act, and of the ... and of the Miantonomah, ... 1887, towards the forgings of ... facture for the armament ... by the act of March 3, 1885, ... authorized by sections 1 and ... August 3, 1886, of the ... tioned in section 3 of the ... Miantonomah, and of the ... this act, $2,122,302 same ... ing, testing, and delivering ... steel for the vessels ... the act of March 3, 1885, ... monitors mentioned in ... act and the vessels ... $4,000,000.

The ordnance bureau has ... than any other bureau, and ... that it has accomplished ...

Why He Quit the ...

Texas Siftings.

Kosciusco Murphy was in the ... grocery store, met a friend ... store on Austin avenue, and ... cigar.

"Ain't got any," said his ...

"Ain't got any" said ... when I used to work in a ... had my pockets stuffed with ...

"Yes, probably that is the ... a cigar store now," was the ...

Could Give Him Some ...

Judge.

(Scene, a Dakota barroom. ... degrees below zero.)

Stranger—"Will you please ... lemonade"

Barkeeper—"My haven't a ... but there's a linen duster ...

MODERN MIR...

What Four Prominent ... Regarding Magnetic ... Gained Thirty ...

Mr. Byron Lyman ... Glen Green, Lewis ... read and write to ... many people cured ... ver that never ... ever pain in ... lost m... are tried ... November ... and 0 pounds ... ll completely ... was tried ...

Threw Away ...

For years I have ... that my health ... Mr. Green ... recently and ... never to well ... pared in my ... blood out of my ... five ... over two months ... I ordered a electro ... It took ... to him ... the win aside my ... without them ... Can be ... with t... Portland ...

Cured After Thirty ...

Mr. Lyman ... been living with a ... peculiar to my sex ... tion rheumatism and ... menced treatment ... gradually recovered ... until now I can ride ... and the climate ... me entirely free ... of ur... I can ... Oregon ... Have ... Or... for ... Mrs. ...

Catarrh Thirteen ...

I had catarrh ... half py to say I ... entirely cured ... No. 142 ...

Office Hours ... The Doctors can be ... st, cor Main, Portland. ... ings, 7:00 sundays ... diseases, loss of manhood ... weakness or loss of desire ... man or woman ... ally and ... confident ... free. Most of ... well. After a visit ... treatment. ... The Doctors have a ... national Hotel, Cherry ... where any in that ...

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Gleanings and Comment Collected From Many Sources.

A Great Irrigation Scheme in the Yakima Country—A Correspondent Indulges in Reminiscences of Staging in the Blue Mountains.

OREGON.

Some farm lands about ... are put to work grading ...

Another ... in Roseburg are ...

Another ... ditches will be covered with a foot ... more than we had in this valley all ...

Mr. Lyman, a well-known and respected ... of Baker's valley, died at his residence ... on the ...

Canyon City paper: A few cherry trees ... are in bloom. Buds are swelling ... have been days of nice warm weather will ... out lots of blossoms.

The two notorious Jordan boys were captured by City Marshal Tyrell at Corvallis Wednesday ... and were turned over to Sheriff Groves and ... brought here on Saturday and on the latter date ... Friday and Saturday and on the latter date ... were put in the county jail. They were both in Salem ... and had many seats being occupied by ... Many rooms will be needed ... Albany.

The average daily attendance at the public ... of Salem has ... than every before; ... the high grades are crowded, every seat ... and many seats being occupied by ... Many rooms will be needed ... Albany.

The Albany paper: J. N. Young, captain company B, O. N. G., was presented ... with a sword on Saturday night last, ... of the company. Lieut. Dart ... presentation speech in a happy vein. ... was inscribed, "Presented to Capt. J. ... by members of Company B, Third ... O. N. G."

Fire at Wasco: Marble Bro.'s store at Wasco ... caught on fire, the smoke coming ... to be on fire, the smoke coming ... the transom. The back door was ... where it had evidently been slowly ... for some time. Several large rolls ... were burned, and the counter ... through on top. The cause of the ...

Pendleton has one girl who possesses true ... the Register: A couple of fellows ... around Mrs. J. Parsons' house ... and making a disturbance. Miss ... got up and fired at them through ... and then went outside and fired at ... as they ran up the street. They ... their distance hereafter and ...

Several men from Portland, who are extensively engaged in prospecting in Red Hill, says the Oakland Herald, have struck a shaft fifty feet, and think they have struck a pocket. Oil in considerable quantities has been struck and crowns more than the ... with increasing depth. This points to the development of a new industry in ... of Oakland.

Reports received from various localities in the Eastern states, within the past two weeks, are certain that numerous delegations ... Eastern Oregon within the coming ... to the Baker City Democrat. The ... further will have in coming times ... the Inland Empire is one of the ... pleasure combined.

Albany paper: Four families of Immigrants arrived in the city the first of the week ... Rich City, Nebraska. Their names are ... Rambee, Schroeder and Windom. ... rented houses in the 5th and intend ... Many more are soon as they can look ... in this. One of the party remarked that ... began to come from that part of the ... they will in a few weeks. He says ... felt for a heavy immigration from ...

Rev. Mr. Simpson, wife of Rev. G. W. ... of the Dalles, and corresponding secretary of the Columbia River Conference Branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, organized a auxiliary society for Goldendale. ... women were enrolled as members. ... officers elected were Mrs. James I. Hill, ... Mrs. I. R. Courtney, treasurer; Mrs. ... secretary; Mrs. L. L. Lagoon, ... Mrs. Reid and Mrs. William Dickson, ...

SUES IN THE RIVER.

Albany Herald.

A number of men have been ... for Malheur county ... Thursday, March 15, nominating conventions ... following candidates as their standard ... to lead the party on to victory next ... For representative, P. Napton, for sheriff, ... Berry, for clerk, R. H. Test, for assessor, ... Lawrence; for treasurer, L. A. ... for county judge, J. F. Clement, for ... Ryan and J. C. Skelton, ... for school, Wm. Gribble; surveyor, ... Larry Faulkner. James ... and R. B. Richardson were chosen ... to represent Malheur county in the ...

LOG JAM IN THE RIVER.

Albany Herald.

There are now about ... LOGS STICKING UP IN ... DELUGETTE WHICH SHOULD BE REMOVED.

Many sheep ... to steamboats in the Willamette ... above points along the river. Ex... in no particular danger ... jagged ends show from ... the surface of the water, ... be observed clear of. But this will ... the time should there be a few days of ... that the river would rise several ...

Those engaged in what are technically known ... as "sawyers," that is, they ... of the river by dirt-laden ... bottom tops way up and down ... passing boat. It was just ... that the Oregon Pacific ... the lakes beyond the shores the stately but ... swan in large numbers, while in the thick ... may often be seen lurking the nimble ... deer. The trip is without one that impressed man with the wonders of nature in her ... and gentle moods.

OVER THE BLUE MOUNTAINS

Reminiscences of the "Good Old Staging Days" —Some Exciting Incidents.

Letter by "Jay See" in Walla Walla Statesman.

There are points along the stage road, visible from the train that I easily recognized as familiar scenes. Not far below the old Meacham station the road makes a sharp turn, this I remember distinctly My first ride over this route was in the six-horse Concord coach, and at night, and my first upset from a stage occurred there. What was the cause of the spill I cannot say. We were rumbling along at a great pace, when suddenly I was tossed over a lady and the driver on my right and found myself sprawling on all fours, but little damaged. Five outside passengers were scattered like ninepins, and the bunch of artificial flowers in my female neighbor's hat looked like an elephant had used it for a pillow. Although the horses were perfectly still, the driver on his knees, with teeth firmly set, held on to the reins for dear life. There was a noise on the inside of the overturned coach for a second or two, and one by one, like prairie dogs out of their haunts, came the muchly mixed insiders. I laugh as it comes to me, the comical appearance of a very stout lady, making her escape feet foremost through one of the windows. But at a moment like this there is no time or thought for society's formalities, so we spat out from our mouth the dust, shook ditto from our garments and felt thankful nobody was killed The wheel horses were taken out, chains attached to the wheel, and all hands, with their shoulders principally, hoist the old coach on her feet again. Subsequent incidents follow in the train of these thoughts as I curl myself into another comfortable position. It was early, the gray dawn of morning was just beginning to show itself across the winding, timber fringed roadway, when the driver of the stage was peremptorily ordered to stop. The quick compliance with the request caused the solitary inside passenger to tumble off the sumptuous sleeping berth arranged for the convenience of passengers when they were very scarce. There was a nasty looking shotgun pointing at the driver, so he passed down the express box without delay The passenger was perfectly easy when he glanced at the situation With a smile upon his face he welcomed the command to "ante" Down into his clothes he went, and forth from the secret recesses of the trousers pockets brought its treasures, comprising a bunch of keys, poker chip, a "make-up" rule and two short bits. Through the mask he wore disgust could be seen on the countenance of the highwayman. "Drive on!" He had been investigating the wealth of a Union county editor. Although the roads were rough, dirty, dusty or dangerous at times, staging was not altogether devoid of fun. I remember a little practical joke played on a timber inspector. The stage was well crowded, but one "tenderfoot" only was among the jolly crew. The Inspector looked out for trespassers upon Uncle Sam's timber, made many inquiries regarding Indians, etc., and blood-curdling stories were furnished ad lib. The boys concluded to have a little fun at his expense. Coming up the steep pitches toward the summit it was customary to relieve the horses by walking. In advance the male passengers, in the know, with the "tenderfoot" proceed some distance, when a pistolshot and a yell of "Indians," followed by several other shots and one or two falls, caused a stampede. The timber inspector was first in the retreat, first back to the stage, almost frightened to death, and crawled under the back seat in the coach, where he remained until his arrival at Oro Dell. It is doubtful whether he ever knew the facts in the case. His presence under the seat, combined with causes brought about by the severity of the fright, made the atmosphere odoriferously unpleasant and La Grande welcome. To the east, without one delay to investigate, the timber inspector passed on. No more of the wild west for him, and all the timber in the country might be cut down for all he cared Of such were my musings of experiences before the advent of railroads in those parts, cut short by arriving at La Grande.

The present town of La Grande is not the town of staging times, the latter in its business capacity, being no more. I find that spring is somewhat backward, when compared with the Walla Walla valley, but Grand Ronde, with its encircling snow-capped mountains, is always beautiful.

Politics are lively, and like the first boiling of soup, the scum is on top. Republicans and democrats alike are having factional quarrels, and hatching counter schemes The Umatilla division question is being worked and Union will endeavor to get the joint senator between these counties * * *

Grand Ronde valley will have a greater acreage of wheat this season than any preceding year, with a good crop prospect so far Snow fell yesterday (18th inst.), but melted under the influence of this morning's sun.

MINING NOTES.

Work, according to a Murray paper, on the Poorman concentrator is progressing rapidly.

The Rye Valley Placer Mining Company, John W Drew, manager, is now under full operation says a Baker City paper A large head of water is running through the several ditches of the company Nineteen miners are employed and five giants are in use. The Rye Valley Placer Company are the first large company in Oregon to begin operations this spring The indications for a profitable season's run are very flattering. Under the management of Mr. Drew these mines have been a handsome dividend paying property for a number of years.

Mr. Fenn came out from the Bullion mine last Thursday and was greatly elated at the prospects he had left behind, says the Grangeville, Idaho, Free Press. The work done during the winter has developed a four-foot ledge of good grade ore, and twenty-five inches of it is rich enough to ship. The vein matter shows liberally chlorides, sulphurets, native and brittle silver. W. Oglesby and Andy McQuade are working there now. The snow is all gone, and Mr. Fenn will start in again next week to make ready for shipping as much ore as possible during the season. There is already some talk of building a wagon road over the Meinor trail as far as Slate creek, which can be done at slight expense.

The Emma and Last Chance consolidated mines, located between the famous Stemwinder and Tyler lodes overlooking Wardner, have been purchased by A. M. Esler and a Helena syndicate for $75,000, says the Wardner News. A large amount of development work has been done on the Last Chance, proving it in every way a worthy companion for its rich neighboring locations. A. M. Yesler, accompanied by Lem Ray, formerly superintendent of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, arrived Friday. Work will now progress under the management of Mr. Esler, with Lem Ray as superintendent. A force of men will commence operations Wednesday, and but little time will elapse before the record of the Emma and Last Chance as ore producers, will rank full equal to those of the best mines in the country.

The Wood River Times contains a long detailed statement of the yield of the mines whose product were sampled at Hailey and Bellevue during the fourteen months beginning November 1, 1886, and ending December 31, 1887 The following is the recapitulation

Month.	Hailey. The	Bellevue. The
November, 1886	1 563,962	587 451
December, 1886	885,844	2 570 452
January, 1887	576 718	1,056 067
February, 1887	371,503	1,218,574
March, 1887	297,453	2,161,915
April, 1887	276,509	2 183 720
May, 1887	144,477	1,630 398
June, 1887	316,130	219 932
July 1887	953,109	2 017,014
August, 1887	906,942	1,537,491
September, 1887	665 233	1,601,701
October, 1887	514 216	1 406 484
November 1887	573 416	1,068 118
December, 1887	205 599	662 958
Total	9 486 755	19 917,952

ACCIDENTS.

Coos bay paper Frank Olsen, a sailor on board the Francis Alice, injured himself internally by overlifting while loading lumber at Bay City mill last week, and is in a very critical condition. He is at present in the marine hospital.

At Walla Walla Tuesday afternoon Chris Sturm's oldest son, a young man about 21, while riding a fractious horse, was thrown, striking his back against a large boulder. The young man was seriously injured, and is suffering from hemorrhages of the kidneys

At Pendleton Monday night Rev. Father De Roo fell on the sidewalk near the Congregational church and received several severe and painful bruises about the head and face He was going out to take the train for Portland to attend the bishop's jubilee to be held there He was unable to go in consequence of his fall.

Thursday afternoon at Tacoma Frank Sears, after returning from a drive with his wife, laid the lines down while assisting Mrs. Sears to alight. The horse started off on a walk, which was soon quickened to a trot, and he dashed down Ninth street at a dead run. Gilbert, the 12-year old son of J. D Caughran, was sitting on a railing and was unable to get out of the way. In turning the corner to make the stable door the top carriage was upset, knocking young Caughran off the railing backwards He fell down the fifteen or twenty feet embankment, luckily falling on some soft earth. He was picked up in a comatose condition and taken to a doctor's office. In a short time he opened his eyes and recognized his father An examination showed that no bones were broken, although his shoulders and head were badly bruised and he received a severe shock.

CROP AND FRUIT NOTES.

Fruit trees are now beginning to show blossoms, of which there will be a great abundance.

Fruit trees are beginning to bloom and unless the frost nips the young buds we may expect a fine crop this fall, says a Corvallis paper.

At Kingsley, Wasco county, seeding and harrowing are now progressing rapidly. Present indications seem to favor a dry season, hence the sooner the crops are in the better

The recent fine weather has enabled farmers to make rapid progress with their spring plowing, says the Salem Statesman. Almost all the fall sown wheat which the January cold snap injured has been resown and farmers, especially those in the hills, are beginning to call for rain, which the weather signal yesterday said they would have The fruit season is pretty well forward, buds are swollen almost to bursting, and it is feared that if a cold snap should come up now, injury to the fruit crop similar to that of last year would be the result.

SOCIETY ELECTIONS

At a regular conclave Wednesday evening, Washington Commandery No 1, K. T., at Walla Walla, elected the following officers Eminent commander, R G Parke generalissimo D F Inger captain general, J K Straight prelate, W P Winans senior warden, S F Bowman junior warden, L C Blalock treasurer, L B Whitman, recorder, W S Clark, standard bearer, John Dovell sword bearer, George H. Snell warden, Thos Tierney

ASTORIA NOTES

Pioneer and Astorian

The rigging, on the Lady Cairns's mizzenmast has all been taken down since she came in port and gives her the appearance of just coming out of a tussle with a hurricane

The rigging for Montgomery & Colwell's new steam schooner came up on the Oregon and will go up to Skamokawa Thursday morning The craft is nearing completion and will make a fine addition to our coasting fleet

Jos McCann met with quite a serious accident Wednesday He was on the piling of Fulton & Dement's building when he slipped and fractured his arm He was taken to Dr Fulton's who reduced the fracture This is the second time he has broken his arm within the past six months

Mathew Carlson a man employed on the jetty work at Fort Stevens had his foot and leg crushed Wednesday while assisting in unloading rock from a barge He was taken to St Mary's hospital no serious results are likely to follow and a few weeks careful attention will enable him to get around again

The grappling crew on board the O K got hold of the cable on the Washington side Wednesday, but the steamer broke down and further operations had to be postponed till repairs are made. Sergeant Griffin has apparatus aboard to test the wire as it is taken up. Should the present effort prove ineffectual, it is probable that arrangements will be made for the laying of a new cable. In such case it should be laid farther up stream, away from ships' usual anchorage ground.

MODES OF PUNISHMENT.

Dreadful Barbarities Practiced in Comparatively Recent Times.

Cruelties that Make One's Blood Creep—The Wheel, the Rack and the Stake—The Horrible Vengeance Inflicted upon Regicides.

In the recent report of the New York commission on the most humane and practical method of capital punishment, the sword is said to be in use in nineteen civilized countries, the guillotine in ten, the gallows in three, the musket in two, the ax in one and the cord in one. In some of these countries, however, two, and in one case three, of these different methods are used. Mexico is not one of the countries mentioned in the report, and this must add another to the short list in which execution is by shooting.

The ancient Greeks clubbed their slaves to death, first binding them upon a wooden frame in shape of a drum or wheel. Drowning was extensively used in ancient Syria, Greece, Rome and Persia Parricides were put into a sack with a venomous serpent, a dog and a monkey and cast into the water. In imperial Rome they were thrown to the wild beasts or compelled to fight them in the arena. In the reign of Domitian a criminal was nailed to a cross and then torn by a bear An ancient Oriental method of punishment was to throw criminals bound into pits or cages to be bitten by venomous serpents, and this method of punishment was practiced under some of the early Anglo-Saxon rulers of Britain. In Cochin China, women convicted of adultery are trampled to death by elephants The Romans and Jews burned alive incendiaries and persons guilty of incest, as did the ancient Britons In New Jersey, in colonial times, slaves who murdered their masters were burned alive, in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and in 1786 a criminal was burned alive in a wooden cage in the public square in Berlin by order of Frederick the Great. Under some of the Chinese emperors, criminals were roasted alive. In Persia criminals were once bastoned to death by boring the body full of little holes, filling them with oil and planting in them small tapers, which were all lighted at once. Boiling alive, either in hot water or melted sulphur or lead, was the English penalty for poisoning, by a statute of 1531, in the reign of Henry VIII Burying or burning alive were the punishments inflicted upon women in France for crimes for which men could be beheaded or hanged. In 1597 a woman was buried alive for heresy. Crucifixion was generally reserved by the ancient Romans for slaves, pirates and foreigners, and at the present day is almost wholly confined to Mohammedans. Dismemberment, or tearing the body asunder, four horses being employed to do the work, was inflicted in France upon regicides. Ravaillac suffered this punishment in 1610, and Damiens, who slightly wounded Louis Fifteenth with a penknife, was the last to suffer it, in 1757. Breaking on the wheel was a terribly painful mode of execution. The criminal was bound, spread-eagle fashion, on a wheel, and the executioner then with an iron bar broke the bones of his arms, legs, his ribs and his breastbone. Pressing to death was in use in England as late as 1792, and in Massachusetts one Corey was pressed to death for refusing to plead during the Salem witchcraft delusion. Stoning to death was ordered by Moses, the witnesses who secured the accuser's conviction casting the first stone. Strangling is an ancient punishment and in China is considered a more honorable death than beheading. The bowstring is the favorite instrument of execution among the Turks—two stout dwarfs, misshapen and deaf and dumb—bend a stout bow, and thus, making a loop of the cord, dexterously threw it over the head so as to encircle the neck of the victim, who is seated upon a divan. Death a speedy under this application. The garrote, which is used in Spain and its colonies, consists of a metallic collar, which encircles the throat of the prisoner, who is seated in a chair with his head leaning against a post and a screw, which is turned by the executioner till its point enters the spinal marrow where it unites with the brain, causing instant death.

Beheading is an ancient method of execution, among the Greeks it was considered the most honorable, but in China it is considered the most disgraceful, because the head, which is the principal part of a man, is separated from the body, and that body is not consigned to the grave as entire as he received it from his parents. The instrument used by the Chinese executioner is a very heavy two-handed sword, with an extremely broad blade, and is made expressly for the purpose.

In Japan criminals who are allowed to commit hari kari or "happy dispatch" become their own executioners, and thus evade trial and secure to their families their property, which would otherwise be forfeited to the state. Beheading was generally reserved in England for treason Simon Lovat was the

LAST PERSON BEHEADED IN ENGLAND,

And his was also the last execution upon Tower hill. This was on April 9, 1747

Hanging occurred in the Roman empire soon after the abolition of crucifixion by the Emperor Constantine When English criminals were hung at Tyburn in the last century around the gibbet were erected open gallo ies like a race course, where seats were let to spectators at executions. In 1768, when Dr Dodd was to have been hanged, the price of seats rose to 2 shillings and 2s 6d, but, the doctor being "most provokingly reprieved," a riot ensued, and most of the seats were destroyed.

The ax and sword were used in France until April 1791, when the guillotine was adopted by the French assembly It is probably the surest and least painful method of execution ever invented, death being instantaneous and the blow of the ax benumbing sensation. This machine has a scaffold from seven to eight feet high at one end of which are two firmly fastened parallel bars, the top of which is united by a strong crossbar A thick iron ring which holds a rope attached to a ram, hangs from this crossbar A sharp broad blade forms the lower part of the ram, the weight of which being from sixty to eighty pounds, gives great force to its descent as it slides down to the groove of the parallel bars. The ram is fastened to the felt bar by a spring. Along the outside of the bars is a band of iron, with a handle locked to a ring, with a padlock which prevents any one but the executioner from working the machine.

THE CRIMINAL IS FASTENED

By strong straps under his armpits and over his legs to a weigh-plank, so that his body cannot move. When the weigh plank descends, the prisoner's head is inclosed in a rounded crossbar, lowered by the executioner's assistants, and this, in connection with an [illegible] cross-bar supporting the head, [illegible] groove, which prevents it from moving in any way. This is an indispensable precaution to guard against the influence of fear in agitating the prisoner. The executioner then touches the spring, and in an instant the ax descends, and the victim's head falls into a wicker basket full of bran, while the body is pushed into another basket, filled with very thick leather.

Berthelde, the murderer of Charles the Good, was crucified in 1127 by order of Louis the Fat. At different times crucifixion was also inflicted on Jews and heretics Decapitation was extensively used in France, particularly at the time of Richelieu, who made it the means of ridding himself of his enemies among the nobility Dexterity was an essential to success with the sword, or the ax. It took eleven blows to make the head of the celebrated De Thou fall, and Anne Tuptet, who was executed for being the chief of a conspiracy to take the life of her husband, although he begged Louis XIV to mitigate her punishment, had to undergo a similar delay at the hands of the executioner It was not till he had swung the heavy two handed sword which was in use in those days three times and let it fall after each turn on the neck of the victim that her head was severed from her body As blood spurted at every ineffective stroke, the crowd of spectators were excited almost to madness by the spectacle Hanging was in force as a method of execution in France at the same time as decapitation

According to the report of the English capital punishment commission cited in the New York report, executions at the present day are either by the guillotine, as in France, Bavaria, Hanover, Belgium and Saxony, by the garrote, as in Spain by decapitation or hanging, as in Russia, by strangulation or decapitation, as in China, by beheading, as in Switzerland and Denmark, by shooting, as in the ordinary cases of military law, and in some portions of Germany and South America by decapitation, as in Prussia and in other countries, and by hanging, as in Austria, England and this country There are, then, only five methods of execution practically in use in the civilized world. The New York commission objects to the guillotine as a bloody method of execution, though acknowledging its painless character, to the garrote, as combining two causes of death—one, a mashing of the spinal column, and the other, strangulation, to shooting, as bloody, and lacking celerity and certainty.

The use of the gallows for the execution of women is especially opposed by the New York commission. Electricity is advocated as a substitute for hanging, on the ground of its instantaneous and painless character.

You Need

The most effective medicine, for the cure of any serious ailment. If you are suffering from Scrofula, General Debility, Stomach, Liver, or Kidney diseases, try Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the safest, best, and most economical blood purifier in use.

For many years I was troubled with Liver and Kidney complaint. Hearing Ayer's Sarsaparilla very highly recommended, I decided to try it and have done so with the most satisfactory results. I am convinced that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is

The Best Remedy

ever compounded, for diseases caused by impure blood.—Edward W. Richardson, Milwaukee, Wis.

I have found Ayer's Sarsaparilla a more effectual remedy, in the ulcerous forms of Scrofula, than any other we possess. —James Lull, M. D., Potsdam, N. Y.

I have taken within the past year, several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and find it admirably adapted to the needs of an impoverished system. As a blood purifier, and as a tonic, I am convinced that this wonderful preparation has no equal.—Charles C. Dame, Pastor Congregational Church, Andover, Me.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1, six bottles, $5.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN

The only fine calf $3 Seamless Shoe in the world made made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6 and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet makes them as comfortable and well fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe warranted.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt $4 shoe which equals custom made shoes costing from $6 to $8.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world

All the above goods are made in Congress Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

EGGERT, YOUNG & CO., AGENTS, PORTLAND 17 jan

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention for Multnomah County is hereby called to meet at the Court House in the City of Portland, on Saturday, April 7 1888 at 10 o'clock A M for the purpose of nominating a full legislative and county ticket to be voted for at the ensuing June election the selecting of thirty delegates to attend the Republican State Convention to be held April 11, 1888 and the transacting of such other business as may properly come before it

It is committee finds it necessary in order to make a fair apportionment of delegates, based upon the vote cast at the last general election to have the primary meetings held in the various precincts and polling places in the county as established at the last election without reference to any change since made in the city by the county court.

For the purpose of electing the delegates primary meetings will be held in the various precincts in the city of Portland East Portland Albina and Sellwood between the hours of 5 o clock and 7 o clock P M and in the other precincts of the county on the same day and the 7th day of April 1888

The convention will consist of seventy one delegates apportioned as follows

Albina		Lower Island Valley	1
Columbia		Riverside Rock	1
East Portland		Sandy	2
Rooms 1	No 1	Sauvie's Island	1
	No 2	St Johns	7
	No 3	Sellwood	4
Fulton		South Portland	1
Mount Tabor	2	Rooms	No 1 7
Multnomah			No 2
North Portland			No 3
Rooms	No 1		No 4
	No 2	Willamette	No 1 4
	No 3	Willamette Slough	1
	No 4		

The following named are the Executive Committee of the county and clerks to conduct the primary elections

Albina—E R Wilson and C H Hill judges and A B Manley clerk

Columbia—Thos Jowett and M Gillihan judges and L J Roeder clerk

East Portland—

Polling place No 1 F R Neal and John Hall judges and C F Tiffany clerk

Polling place No 2—W F Ritz and Ross Merrick judges and A D Newell clerk

Polling place No 3—Lewis Kelly and E J Sprague judges and W Cobb clerk

Polling place No 4—Frank Dunbar and Frank Bothford judges and H Gosnell clerk

Fulton—J Edwards Holman and J Silver judges and Reed Woodcock clerk

Mount Tabor—H Hurlburt and A H Tauter judges and H R Nelson clerk

Multnomah—J Lyle Addy and W H Maxwell judges and H R Nelson clerk

North Portland—

Rooms—A J Hoyt and H S Stone judges and John Shoemaker clerk

South Portland—

Rooms No 1—H Tutle and R M Dement judges and [illegible] clerk

Rooms No 2—W H Harris and Jay Steele judges and H E Woodcock clerk

Polling place No 3—Wm Lee and F N Shurtleff judges and W S Mattingly clerk

Polling place No 4—Wm Ledner and W H Court judges and [illegible] clerk

Polling place No 5—H P Barbart and W S Ward judges and D C Lingbury clerk

Sauvie's Island—John Howell and Wm Forrest judges and Geo W Durant clerk

Sellwood—E O Sullivan and John Wendell judges and Frank Thorsell clerk

Sellwood—J A Fisher and B F Smith judges and Geo Torr clerk

Willamette Slough—Frank Powell and Isaac Hill judges and S F Scott clerk

Willamette Slough Commodore Richards and Mark Crandall judges and J M Jay clerk

The primary elections will be held at the following places

East Portland—

Polling place No 1—Hall of Relief Hose at 1 Fast ler corner of Fourth street and Holladay avenue

Polling place No 2—Hall of Pioneer Engine Co corner of Tenth and Burnside streets

Polling place No 3—Hall of Grant Hose Co No [illegible] North Front street

Polling place No 4—Corner of Fifth and Ellis streets

Polling place No 5—Corner of Union and Caruthers streets

Polling place No 6—Hall of Hose Co No [illegible] Union avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets

Polling place No 7—Hall of Hose Co No [illegible] Washington between Tenth and Eleventh streets

Polling place No 8—Corner of Fifth and Ash streets

Polling place No 9—Hall of Hose Co No [illegible] Grand avenue between Belmont and Morrison streets

In both the precincts of the city of Portland the polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A M and closed at 7 o'clock P M

Albina—E R Wilper, Jr., A R Wetherell, J C Carson, J A Brown, James Wortherly, W S Ewell, C Harrington

Columbia—Republican Committee

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO Notice of Stockholders' Meeting

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual meeting of stockholders of the company will be held at the office of the company in Portland Oregon on the first Tuesday in April being the 3d day of said month

On TUESDAY the 10th of April, next at noon for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may legally come before the meeting

GEO H ANDREWS Asst Secretary Portland Or March 10 1888 11mlm

LANDPLASTER

—AT—

EVERDING & FARREL'S,

PORTLAND OR.

SEEDS FREE TO ALL. A Catalogue will be sent FREE TO ALL. IT tells where to get best seeds northern grown at low prices. E. W. ALLEN, Seedsman, 21 Second st. Portland Or

HELLIWELL & STROUT,

Leading Furniture, Piano & Safe Movers

Office with D W Prentice's Music Store, 107 First st. Telephone 407 3m tf

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$3 00 per load—from WILLIS'S MILL Orders left at office or in the box at Skidmore will be promptly attended to. W. L. L. M. & M. CO

WANTED—HELP.

SOPRANO SINGLE WANTED ADDRESS Choir care Oregonian 21mf1

WANTED—TWO CHILDREN TO BOARD Address Mrs. M M Randall Selle oa Or 17mlm

WANTED—TWO BOILER MAKERS, AT THE Willamette Iron Works 16m tf

WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY AND PUSH. Apply at 30 Oak street

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL FOR PART OF day Apply between 9 and 10 o clock A M at 46 East 14th 23mlm

WANTED—A GIRL FOR DININGROOM AND chamber work at St Lawrence Hotel, corner Second and F street 23mlt

WANTED—FIFTY FIRST CLASS BRICK AND stone masons at the Anaconda Smelting Works, Anaconda, Montana, all summer job and good wages paid 57mlw

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY BOY TO HELP in a carriage paint shop, a good place for a steady boy Address Anderson & Gray 6th and Flats city 22 2

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE WORK must have knowledge of stenography and book keeping and furnish satisfactory references Address Stella Paisley expected K Y, care Oregonian 21mlf

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL AND ASSISTANT for a graded school at Newport Yaquina Bay Or salary $70 and $40 per month. Apply inclosing references to School Clerk Newport Or 18mlm

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

TWO GIRLS WOULD LIKE POSITION TO DO general housework Apply 4 South Second st 23 3

A YOUNG MAN WANTS POSITION AS BOOK keeper or salesman best of references Address B care Oregonian 21mf

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF FAIR EDUCATION WHO HAS BEEN RAISED IN THE city Address H F B 1 Jefferson st 21mf

A POOR WOMAN WITH THREE SMALL CHILdren wishes a situation to do housework or as housekeeper references exchanged Address P O Box 2 Drain Oregon 18mlm

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT UNFURNISHED—A neat cozy little cottage of not less than four bedrooms dining room and other kitchen in the north west part of the city Address Cottage care Oregonian 21mf

WANTED—TO RENT A HOUSE WITH NINE or ten rooms modern improvements Due 6th to 15th Box 27 Portland 21mlf

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, with use of bath at 230 First street 20mf

FOR RENT—TO TWO GENTLEMEN—NICELY furnished front suite with bay window, location central Apply 2½ North Tenth st, near B

FOR RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms at 209 Morrison street 2mlm

NICELY FURNISHED PLEASANT ROOM IN private family 139 East Park bet Yamhill and Taylor 15mlf

DESK OR OFFICE ROOM FOR RENT—IN a central desirable location Apply to G W. Lustin Real Estate No 3 Morrison street 3mlf

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms to respectable parties very reasonable, at 4 Fourth st corner Ash 8mlm

COMMERCIAL MEN—TWO LARGE SAMPLE rooms to rent. Apply at 167 Second st 15mlf

NICE SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT; SUITABLE for dentist or doctor Apply 167 Second st 15mlf

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite and single, use of bath, also unfurnished rooms. 141 Morrison street N W cor Seventh 2mlm

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED BAY window rooms en suite or single, furnished and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. 272 First st 6mlf

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

TWO STORES TO RENT AT THE CORNER of

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

The special features of THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN for to-morrow will be as follows

MR. N. J. LEVINSON, of THE OREGONIAN staff, who has just returned from a trip to SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, will write of what he saw and what he heard, including some anecdotes quite worth reading.

MR. L. BIGELOW will contribute a review of MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL'S new book of poems, HEARTSEASE AND RUE, with selections.

MR. HERBERT O LANG will write of the GREATER BONANZAS of the Pacific coast, dealing especially with the 'big finds" in the North west.

Other features will be a complete story, "A LITERARY EXPERIMENT," by JAMES PUBLE BIDDING, a humorous sketch by HOWARD FIELDING the third number of MR. BENSON J. LOSSING'S sketches of THE REVOLUTIONARY ERA, New York and Washington Letters, a column of SPRING POEMS a column of the latest and freshest LIGHT HUMOR, review of SOCIAL HAPPENINGS at Portland Salem, Astoria, Vancouver and elsewhere—with all the features of a COMPLETE DAILY NEWSPAPER.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1888.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

Morrison R. Waite, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, whose sudden death is announced this morning, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816, was educated at Yale college, emigrated to Ohio, settled in Toledo, and rose to eminence as a lawyer.

He was elected to the Ohio legislature in 1849, declined repeated nominations to congress and also a seat on the supreme bench of Ohio He distinguished himself as United States counsel at the Geneva tribunal of arbitration on the Alabama claims in 1871. On the death of Chief Justice Chase in 1874 President Grant appointed Hon. George H. Williams, of Oregon, to the vacancy, but though warmly endorsed by the ablest lawyers of the senate, including Senator Edmunds, the president withdrew the name of Mr. Williams at his own request The president then nominated Caleb Cushing to the vacancy, but the discovery in the rebel archives of a friendly letter of Introduction, written to Jeff Davis in 1861 by Mr. Cushing, destroyed his projects for confirmation, so Grant finally nominated Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, who was at once confirmed.

Judge Waite when confirmed was regarded as a sound, safe rather than a brilliant lawyer, and that reputation he has maintained upon the bench. He has been an industrious, hard-working man of conservative temperament, but his decisions have been generally respected as those of a sound, careful, painstaking, fair partial jurist In private life Judge Waite was a genial, kindly man, of simple, unaffected manners, fond of outdoor recreation and good company

Judge Waite's death gives the president an unexpected opportunity to plant another Bourbon democrat upon the bench Who will be appointed it is not easy to predict with any certainty, for the great lawyers of the country, who are not too old to be selected, are largely of republican faith Thurman is very able, but is too old, ex-tor. Hoadly of Ohio is one of the best equipped lawyers in the democratic party at the North, while at the south there is no democrat of national reputation as a lawyer However, the greatest and best equipped lawyers are not always appointed coref justice of the supreme court, if they had been, Jackson would never have appointed Taney, or Lincoln selected Chase, or Grant finally settled upon Waite. The president would probably like to promote Lamar, but the South have had their whack and Cleveland will be subjected to strong pressure by the New York democracy to appoint Waite's successor from the Empire state. Measured by his ability and experience the fittest thing the president could do would be to make Judge Field chief justice, but Field is probably not enough of a Bourbon in politics to please the president or the bulk of his party. Judge Field is in his 72d year, but he comes of a long-lived race.

The chief justices of the U. S. supreme court have been John Jay, from 1789 to 1795, John Rutledge, who resigned the same year (1795) Le was appointed Oliver Ellsworth, from 1796 to 1801, John Marshall, from 1801 to 1835 Roger B. Taney, from 1836 to 1864, Salmon P. Chase, from 1864 to 1873, Morrison R. Waite, from March, 1874, to March 23, 1888.

The salary of the chief justice is $10,500 The associate justices receive $10,000, and may retire when 70 years of age, but Justice Bradley, who is 75, still remains upon the bench, and Justices Field and Miller are in their 72d year.

WHAT WILL THE MUGWUMPS DO?

George William Curtis, in a recent issue of *Harper's Weekly*, says that "Independents who are even more strenuous tariff reformers than civil service reformers, and who are not disturbed by the fact that the president's interest in tariff reform is not more strongly expressed now than his interest in reform of the civil service was declared at the opening of his administration, would support him with enthusiasm as the representative of tariff reform"

This is saying that the mugwumps are chiefly "free trade" recruit cans, who, caring less for civil services reform than for tariff reduction, will stick to Cleveland to give him for his fidelity to "civil service reform" in their small faction with his "free trade" message, and forgetting that a man who has made flattering promises to the ear is not to be hope in the matter of the reform is more than likely to be false to them in the matter of revenue reform

Mr. Curtis further says of the independents represented by himself that "those who hold reform in the civil service to be the paramount issue, and who regard it would be decided solely by the prospects of that reform, would be unwilling to support Mr Cleveland because of the great injury which he did him to have done to that cause They think that being openly committed to it, and having, as they believe, failed to accomplish what was reasonably to be expected, his course has greatly prejudiced the reform by apparently proving it to be visionary and impracticable" This class of independents, Mr Curtis thinks, have been alienated from Mr Cleveland because they believe him "to have been overpowered by the spoils pressure of his party, and utterly distrusting it as a party from which any real administrative reform can be expected, and preferring upon that subject republican traditions and probabilities, they would naturally incline, in the absence of any new party, toward any personally unobjectionable republican candidate"

Our judgment is that the majority of the New York mugwumps will stick to Cleveland through thick and thin, despite the fact that he has turned out of office 30 per cent of the persons he found in office when he was inaugurated. The New York *Times*, *Evening Post*, the Springfield *Republican* and the Boston *Herald* are evidently as strongly committed to Cleveland as they were in 1884. The mugwump began to kick in 1872 he kicked rather harder in 1876 he stopped kicking in 1880, because Garfield had made the mugwump believe that he was both a revenue reformer and a civil service reformer In 1884 the mugwump knew that Blaine was a protectionist, all wool and double width that he despised the civil service reform shibboleth as the jargon of aged and decayed pedagogues, literary man-milliners, and fantastic pulpiteers so the mugwump began kicking again more furiously than ever and kicked himself so completely out of the traces that it would be useless to expect to bait them back to the republican herd, even if they were allowed to name the republican candidate. The same is true of the professional prohibitionist, who has been fairly described as a professional crank. The only effect of trying to please the prohibitionists has been to make that party think they can frighten the republicans into complete surrender and to stimulate them to renew their assault. The disastrous consequence of this catering to the prohibitionists has been to drive thousands of sober, intelligent German republicans over to the democratic camp.

Bidding for the mugwump vote, whether mugwump free trader, civil service reformer, or prohibitionist, is a blunder. It is like the humiliating and useless self-abasement of the fellow who invites a woman that doesn't care a button for him to place her foot on his neck. She always complies and then turns away, offers her lips and her hand to the other man. The mugwump is a political "jilt" and as a matter of self interest and self respect it is high time the republican party stopped making love where it is sure "to get the mitten"

AS IT AFFECTS THE PRODUCERS.

In the grievances suffered by the producers of the Palouse country, set forth by Hon W. J. McConnell in an interview printed on another page, we have the first effects of the disadvantages involved in the joint lease. About a year ago the stockholders of the O. R. & N. Co. authorized the construction in various districts of the Columbia river basin of branch lines aggregating upwards of 1000 miles The first lines to be built under this authority were in the Snake river country as follows A link about twenty miles in length connecting the Palouse Branch with Riparia on Snake river, a line from Wallula into the Eureka Flat country (covering the district to be tapped by the proposed Hunt road), and an extension of the Palouse Branch from Moscow east and south to Snake river tapping the Potlatch country and connecting it with the main O. R. & N. system. These lines, aggregating only a little more than 100 miles, would have given transportation to two new districts and have made a direct connection between the main system of the O. R. & N. and its sub-system north of Snake river known as the Palouse Branch It would have secured the toll of $1 per ton, which is now paid to the Northern Pacific for hauling O. R. & N. cars from the Palouse Branch to the main system at Wallula, and would have enabled the company to make the reduction demanded by the people of the Palouse almost without loss to itself. Furthermore, the direct connection between the main system and the Palouse Branch would have prevented the delays Mr. McConnell complains of, and for which the producers have to pay.

Everything was in readiness to carry out this project. The iron had been bought and the link connecting the main system with the Palouse Branch was in fact prepared for the ties. Mr. Cameron, Mr Potter's assistant, came out to superintend the work of construction and waited wearily for six months for the order to begin operations. Shortly after the arrival here of Mr. Cameron the lease negotiation looking to division of territory between the Northern and the O. R. & N., began and this was the result of the delay. At last the negotiation was concluded and the division made on the line of Snake river, practically giving the Palouse Branch of the O. R. & N. for a feeder to the Northen, preventing the extension into the Potlatch country, and the building of the line to Riparia. So the matter stands. As a consequence of the combination, even before its ratification, construction north of Snake river has been stopped, the Palouse and Potlatch country have been held back in their development, and the producers have been forced to pay, Lessee the O. R. & N. rate, the Northern Pacific toll of $1 per ton for hauling their grain from the Palouse Branch to Wallula. And to all this has been added the heavy cost of delays due to the imperfection of the O. R. & N. system.

Here is a foretaste of the workings of the joint lease. It is a scheme founded in injustice and misinformation. Its effort will be to prevent the extension of roads, to destroy (for a time—till other roads can come in) legitimate competition, to transfer the traffic of the basin from a natural to an unnatural channel, and to delay the development of the country. All this, without reference to its effects on the business and the interests of Portland.

Will the Tacoma *Ledger* be good enough to name the "prominent official of the Oregonian Railway & Navigation Company" who "reached the conclusion that owing to the many sharp curves in the O. R. & N., it was more expensive to move freight on that line than up a grade of 116 feet to the mile and that it would require an outlay of $3,000 000 to put the crooked line into shape to handle freight economically?" A prominent official of the Northern Pacific (namely, Thomas F. Oakes), once said to a member of THE OREGONIAN staff, that it would be cheaper to haul freight from the mouth of Snake river to Puget sound via the Columbia river pass than across the mountains. Every railroad man knows, and for that matter, any man of ordinary intelligence knows, that there is a wide difference in the cost of hauling freight over heavy and over level grades. It is absurd to say that there is not. But whether or not the *Ledger* admits it, does not alter the fact.

Speaking of the late Thomas J. Potter the Chicago *Times* says that when the Vanderbilt lines wanted him as general manager of the "Bee," it was supposed by many that it was the ultimate intention to make him in time the chief executive of the entire Vanderbilt system It is said that John Newell, president of the Lake Shore road, conducted the negotiations, and the following interview took place Mr. Newell—Mr Potter, the Vanderbilts want you as a general manager What will you go for?" Mr Potter (unhesitatingly)—Forty thousand dollars a year and full pay to one Please sir Newell—What Forty thousand dollars a year? Why, that is more than I get as president of the Lakeshore' Mr Pot ter again unhesitatingly —Well, that may be, but don you know I am a better man

The Salem *Statesman* says "It is a well known fact that it has been the custom in years past, and it is now, for ship owners to mix Valley wheat with that of Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington wheat in order to get a cargo of the Liverpool market. Oregon wheat, Free of thistles, would find a ready sale at remunerative prices, the merchants inform us, but know as little about wheat as the Mexican writer—which is not likely The farmers by whom all wheat is raised in the English markets is examined and classed, would detect a trick like that suggested above almost before the bag containing the mixture was opened

The new governor general of Canada, Lord Stanley of Preston, is the younger brother of the present Earl of Derby He was formerly of the guards, and he has been for many years in public life, always in office when the conservatives were in. He has been president of the board of trade, secretary of state for war, etc. He is a cautious, moderate, clear headed man, but disposed to be timid in a crisis. His wife, a Clarendon, a sister to Odo Russell's widow, is an ambitious, resolute woman Unlike Lord Lansdowne, whom he succeeds in June next, Lord Stanley is poor

It would be very hard for the people of Walla Walla after giving a subsidy to get a competitive railroad, to find reduction in rates forbidden by a "combination," or, on the other hand, to see the new line built with their aid sold out to the O. R. & N Co Unless Mr Hunt can give positive assurance that his road is and will remain absolutely independent, the people would do well to keep their money in their own pockets.

The Port Townsend *Argus* has joined the coterie of contemptible scrubs who, unable to meet the facts and arguments of THE OREGONIAN, resort to falsehood concerning its motives. Themselves corrupt and infamous they cannot understand independence and integrity in others

A ball is to be given at Indianapolis April 13, in honor of Sim Coy, the convicted democratic tally-sheet forger Fifteen hundred tickets have been bought by friends and sympathizers, "regardless of party" Why not start a subscription for Pearl Page, "regardless of party"

The British revenue is raised partly by excise or internal revenue taxes and about $100,000,000 by customs duties on tobacco, tea, coffee, raisins, currants, etc. Also by an income tax, which every one with an income of $500 or $600 must pay.

NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES.

A local correspondent of THE OREGONIAN, writing from Aberdeen, W. T., (Gray's harbor) says

Gray's harbor is seriously in need o steamboat connection with Portland The Gen. Miles and the Dolphin of Astoria pretend to make regular trips, but are uncertain and unreliable The trade from this point all goes to San Francisco, and all Eastern goods are shipped via San Francisco simply because there is no means of transportation between here and Portland Is it not possible that Portland people in reaching out for the great things lose as much as they could gain by realizing their wildest hopes in disdaining the small things within their grasp?

There is a good deal of point in this suggestion. It is a very common thing for communities as well as individuals to overlook a multitude of small benefits in an ambitious effort to gain a great benefit. We have no wish to discourage the broad spirit of enterprise which during the past two years has taken possession of our people. Mines in Idaho and other far away interests are well enough and promise the highest advantages to our people and to the city, but close at home there are interests quite as important and quite as certain of profitable returns which ought not to be overlooked.

The coast trade is deemed here to be of small importance because we have given it no attention Many of the merchants of Portland would be surprised, no doubt, to learn that at Gray's harbor, Siuslaw, Tillamook and twenty other places, where only a few years ago there were only pioneer settlements or no settlements at all, there are now large mills, prosperous farming establishments, salmon canneries of large capacity and towns almost populous enough to be called cities And they would be even more surprised to learn that the trade of the coast district is scarcely less in volume than that of the Willamette valley. It is because they know little or nothing about it that they make no effort to connect its interests with Portland. What we have neglected San Francisco has turned to profitable account, and at this time no less than twenty vessels are constantly engaged in a direct reciprocal traffic between that city and the coast ports of Oregon and Washington. The interests of the coast communities are naturally with Oregon and their business relations ought to be here. It ought to be made profitable for them to deal here. The first and essential thing is regular, prompt and cheap facilities for communication, which Portland enterprise ought to provide.

The coast district is only one of several neglected trade fields near home. In the eastern parts of Clackamas and Marion counties, within thirty miles of Portland, there is a magnificent stretch of country where industry and production are paralyzed for the want of transportation facilities The Nehalem country in central Columbia county is in the same situation The foothill regions of Washington and Yamhill counties are in the same situation. The fine country north of the Columbia river and west of the Cascade mountains is also held back in its development for the want of transportation and we might name twenty other districts equally rich in resources and near at hand

It is well enough to reach out to Idaho, to California, to Montana and Alaska, but it is pure folly to do this to the neglect of opportunities at our very door, more inviting and equally promising

PAY OF LEGISLATORS.

Assemblyman Wm J McKenna has introduced a bill in the New York legislature which proposes to give the members a salary of $5,000 per annum instead of their present pay of $1,500 The Oregon legislator, who gets but $3 per day, would consider the present salary of the New York assemblyman, whose term of service begins January 1 and is over by the 1st of June at the farthest and generally does not exceed 100 days, as liberal pay. Even a New York city member ought to be able to pay his way handsomely at Albany on $10 a day, and the "hay press and cheese press" statesmen from the country counties ought to be able to live on half that sum. Maine pays her legislators $150 an nually, Rhode Island gives its lawmakers but $1 a day. Delaware, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Vermont pay $3 per day. Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Wes. Virginia and all the territories make the sum $4, while Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina and Texas raise it to $5. Florida and Indiana make it $6, California and Nevada $8, while Connecticut and Mississippi pay $800 a year, Iowa $550, Massachusetts and New Jersey $500, Pennsylvania $1000, Virginia $540, and Wisconsin $350.

In England members of parliament serve entirely without pay. In France and Austria the senators and deputies get a sum equal to $5 per day. In Belgium each member of the chamber of representatives gets about $80 a month. In Portugal the peers and commoners are allowed $325 a year, and Denmark pays the members of her landsthing $8 a day.

Switzerland gives the members of her national council a little more than $2 per day, and in Norway, where the session of the storthing lasts about six weeks, the representatives are allowed $8 25 Germany pays her members about $2 a day, and in Sweden the representatives in the diet are given $320 for a session of four months, but they have to refund $2 50 for every day's absence

In Italy and Spain the senators and deputies of the former country and the members of the cortes in the latter receive no salaries, but they are allowed traveling expenses and certain privileges which are worth something to them annually. In Greece the senators draw $100 a month and the deputies $50

These figures show that the Empire state at present pays its senators and members of assembly a higher salary than any legislative body in the world, save the American congress, and in proportion to the time employed, the importance of his work and the expense of living the congressman is not as well paid as the Albany legislator The Albany legislator serves say four months without co operatively easy reach and call of his business and his family, while the congressman serves from six to eight months So far as the sacrifice of his business and family interests are concerned the congressman suffers far more than the Albany legislator and taken all in all he is relatively not as well paid

Edward Atkinson in *Bradstreet's* not only defends his old assertion that, under the changes in the cost of production and distribution of wheat, 24 shillings a quarter would now yield as good results to the American farmer, 1500 miles from the sea board, as 50 shillings did fifteen years ago but proves that 28 shillings a quarter for wheat would now yield as good results to the American farmer 1500 miles from the seaboard as 50 shillings did before 1873 Mr Atkinson estimated the reduction per quarter in railroad charges that has been effected in fifteen years as 11 shillings or more in steamer charges, 6 shillings, in planting and reaping 2 shillings or more in milling and sacking 3 shillings or more, in elevating, etc, 1 shilling total, 22 shillings

Senator Ingalls made an unpardonable assault upon the memory of Hancock, but much will be forgiven a man who has the keenest wit of any body in congress. The other day Ingalls, talking with some friends, said "We have been hearing for years that the democratic party of the South is the tail that wags a dog As a matter of fact the democratic party of the South is both the tail and head of the democratic dog" "But senator," queried one of the bystanders, "where does the democratic party of the North come in?" Amid shrieks of laughter the witty Kansas senator replied "Oh, they are the hairs on the dog's tail."

The high license law has been so successful in Ohio that a bill has just passed amending it so as to increase the license fee from $200 to $250 At present the rate is uniformly $200 throughout the state with a local option provision, by which in any county the voters can absolutely prohibit the sale of liquor Under this law half of the liquor traffic of Ohio has been wiped out. That able religio - journal, the *Churchman* of New York favors the passage of a high license law. It asks if it is not better "to have a check which will reduce the number of saloons by weeding out the worst ones than to have prohibition which will not prohibit, because it cannot be enforced?" If it is not better "to have a law which will, by allowing local option, bar free drinking from all places where the majority do not wish it than to have drinking everywhere forbidden and, by consequence, everywhere allowed?" High license in Chicago closed 600 saloons and supressed nearly 700 unlicensed places where liquor was sold The revenue from the city fell off risen from $2,000,000 per year to $ 000,000 Of its best effect the general agent of the Citizens' League for the suppression of the sale of liquors to minors says "The greatest benefit of all has been the breaking up of the political influence of the saloon. A few years ago the saloon keepers controlled the politics of the city, and the offices were filled by them and their friends and no one could be elected to a good office unless he got the influence of the saloon element, but that is all changed now The political power of the saloon in Chicago is practically destroyed, and if a person is nominated to any important office and it becomes known that he is supported by the saloon interest he is sure to be defeated" That the result is appreciated by the people is testified to by the city collector, who says "I can say without fear of successful contradiction that the people and press of Chicago are on the side of high license, and if there is to be any change here it will surely be toward higher license and stricter egulation for the saloon traffic."

Somebody ask "Does it pay to advertise" It does when the business becomes fully established but you've got to sink money in the start.—*Puck.*

President Cleveland sank so much political capital with his party during the first year of his administration that he has acted ever since as if he was convinced for all time to come that "it doesn't pay to be good" from the George William Curtis stand point of political recruiting

La Grande wants the county seat of Union county, and the matter promises to be a hot issue this year—and probably for many years to come.

In the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Waite we have the "respect that makes calamity" of a democratic administration.

County division is again a burning question in Umatilla county.

NEW YEAR'S ILLUSTRATED OREGONIAN, 24 pages. Copies mailed to any address. Price 5c

MEETING NOTICES.

Special Order No 25—The members of Company A 1st Regiment O N G are hereby ordered to parade at the armory of said company in their usual armor in Portland on Monday evening March 26 1888 at 8 o'clock. By order of COLONEL BEE E. E. W MOORE 1st Lieut and Adjutant

BERGER & WADDELL, Sign Painters, 148 First, bet. Washington and Alder Upstairs.

R. H. McGWAN & BRO., Leading Printers, LOWEST PRICES, 5 WASHINGTON ST

NEW TO-DAY.

NOONDAY LUNCHES with pleasant surroundings at the prevailing coffee house prices Best cup of coffee in town not to be forgotten Mr Rolla Hoffman House

LONG & YOUNG Real Estate and Money Brokers, room 14 third floor, Abington block 23m*

Grand spring opening of the Mikado Millinery and Dress Making Parlors No 104½ Morrison street Thursday Friday and Saturday All are cordially invited to call and examine.

PUBLIC NOTICE! THE PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, HAS DEPOSITED WITH THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE OF OREGON THE SUM OF $200,000 IN GOLD COIN, FOR THE PROTECTION OF ITS POLICY HOLDERS IN THIS STATE. THE COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO TAKE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES. GEO. H. HIMES, MANAGER PACIFIC DEPARTMENT, PORTLAND, OREGON.

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SAILING HOUR CHANGED. The STEAMER COLUMBIA leaves at 4 o'clock this afternoon instead of midnight.

A L MAXWELL G P & T Ag

200 PAIRS OF GENTLEMEN'S $9.00 SHOES FOR $7 00! These Shoes I made during the dull season to keep my help They are all first class in every respect made of Imported Stock and Hand Sewed This is a rare chance to get a pair of Custom Made Shoes for such a price W J FULLAM 30m*d Custom Boots and Shoes 110 First st

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Residence. 60x100 with 8 room house closets and bath on South B st 50x100 with 7 room house on Park near Main 50x100 with 7 room house on Park near Main 50x100 with 7 room house on Park near Main 50x100 with 7 room house on Park near Main 50x100 with 7 room house on Park near Main 50x100 with 10 room house on Park near Main 50x100 with 7 room house on Park near Main 50x100 with 7 room house on Park near Main 50x100 with 7 room house on Park near Main 50x100 with 7

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U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

Local Report.

PORTLAND, March 23, 8:00 P. M.

Name of Station.	Bar.	Ther.	Max. Ther.	Min. Ther.	Rain fall.	Wind Dir.	Wind Vel.	State of Weather.
Portland	30.04	46	48	36	.06	NW	6	Clear
Astoria	30.14	50	52	44	.08	W	2	Cloudy
Walla Walla	30.06	48	54	34	.00	NW	10	Clear
Roseburg	30.06	48	54	34	.00	NW	10	Clear
Salem	30.06	48	54	34	.00	NW	10	Clear
Eugene City	30.06	48	54	34	.00	NW	10	Clear
Dalles City	30.06	48	54	34	.00	NW	10	Clear
Lakeview	30.06	48	54	34	.00	NW	10	Clear
Boise City	30.06	48	54	34	.00	NW	10	Clear
Baker City	30.06	48	54	34	.00	NW	10	Clear
Mount Tabor	30.06	48	54	34	.00	NW	10	Clear

Mean temperature, 39.3. Minimum temperature, 34.

Mean daily barometer, 30.06. Total precipitation, .20 inch. Total precipitation since Jan. 1, 1887, —.39 inch. Total excess since Jan. 1, 1887, —4.02 inches.

Name of Station.	Highest Temp.	Lowest Temp.	Total Precipitation.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather.
Portland	52	32	.00	NW	20	Clear
Astoria	52	42	.00	NE	08	Cloudy
Walla Walla	60	30	.00	NW	10	Clear
Roseburg	62	32	.00	E	03	Cloudy
Salem	58	32	.00	SW	03	Clear
Eugene City	62	34	.00	SW	03	Clear
Dalles City	64	34	.00	NW	09	Cloudy
Lakeview	58	28	.00	W	08	Cloudy
Boise City	56	28	.00	W	09	Clear
Baker City	58	28	.00	NW	06	Clear

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Per Willamette Valley Yesterday for San Francisco—Mrs. Hanson, D. H. Wells, Miss Jessie Wells, Miss Jessie F. Wells, Miss Lizzie Wells, Miss Jessie F. Wells, Miss Lizzie Wells, Miss Jessie F. Wells, Miss Lizz

DREAMERS.

The world hath many dreamers,
But, alas! how few are they
Who do the things of which they dream
And talk from day to day.

There are many who rear grand castles,
High up in the empty air;
But they who build on a solid base
Are few, indeed, and rare.

'Tis well, perchance, sometimes to dream
And plan for the coming time;
But better still it is to do
Each day some deed sublime.

For while men stand and idly muse
On the shore of life's restless sea,
The tide comes in and the sands wash out,
And the dreamer—where is he?
—Springfield Union.

THE VANITY OF MAN.

BY T. A. DUANE.

[illegible] Van Cott [illegible] in her phæton [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, March 23.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail [illegible] barrel pitch, car furniture, 200 cs coal oil, [illegible] bx brown corn, 2 cars furniture, 200 cs coal oil, 93 bx brown corn, 2 cars furniture, 100 cs lard, 4 skx 30 bxs soap, 5 cs candy, 200 cs milk, 65 cs cocoanut, 2 bbls currants, 14 cs dried fruit, 200 kegs oranges, 10 bbls currants, 14 cs dried fruit, 200 kegs nails, 50 kegs powder, 4 cs cigars, 2 cs ale, 5 cs ale, 100 cs baking powder, 4 cs cigars, 2 cs ale, 5 cs ale, 100 cs baking powder, 16 bls bags, 50 bxs tobacco, 5 cs umbrellas, 16 bls bags, 50 bxs tobacco, 5 cs umbrellas, 16 bls bags, 100 egg cases, 19 pls glass, 6 bls feathers, 6 skx hair, 100 egg cases, 19 pls glass, 6 bls feathers, 6 skx hair, 100 egg cases, 19 pls carpet, 45 bls paper bags, 110 bdls broom handles, carpet, 45 bls paper bags, 110 bdls broom handles, 200 pkgs woodenware, 26 cases ax handles, 10 cs 200 pkgs woodenware, 26 cases ax handles, 10 cs gasoline, 10 cs stove polish, 15 cs 49 bbls glasswares, gasoline, 10 cs stove polish, 15 cs 49 bbls glasswares, 22 bls scythes and snathes, 114 single trees, 45 bf 22 bls scythes and snathes, 74 bls rubber hose, 27 bags nails, 83 doz shovels, 74 bls rubber hose, 27 bags nails, 83 doz shovels, 74 bls rubber hose, 27 bags nails, 83 doz shovels

AFTER THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS

The Estate of Greenberry Smith Sued for an Accounting.

Strange Charge that He Founded His Fortune on Property Wrongfully Withheld from His Brother's Heirs.

Suit in equity has been commenced in the U. S. circuit court by Charles T. Smith and some thirty-two others, residents of Indiana, Minnesota, California and Oregon, against Mary Ann Smith, John Smith and Alexander Smith, the widow and sons of the late Greenberry Smith, of Benton county. Greenberry Smith, who died something over a year since, was a well-known early pioneer of Benton county, who settled there about 1847, and who at the time of his death was possessed of some 20,000 acres of land in that section valued at about half a million dollars. He accumulated this property principally by loaning money on mortgages.

Complainants allege that in 1850 Alexander Smith, a brother of Greenberry, died in the Sandwich islands, possessed of $60,000 in gold coin, bullion and gold dust, and also of real estate situate in California, the value of which they are not able to ascertain, which Greenberry Smith sold and took possession of the proceeds and continued to use and keep the same till his death. It is charged that he caused conveyances and re-conveyances of this property to be made to give purchasers a color of title.

Surviving Alexander Smith, were his father John Smith, his mother Mary Smith, and beside Greenberry, two other brothers and three sisters of the said Alexander, to whom all the real and personal estate descended as his sole heirs at law. In 1850 it is claimed that Greenberry Smith received said moneys and property of his deceased brother Alexander, and for some time thereafter the rest of the family were not aware of his death.

The complaint goes on to show that complainants are the lawful heirs of Alexander Smith, being the descendants of his surviving brothers and sisters. They claim that the property amassed by Greenberry Smith accrued from the use of the money he secured from the estate of Alexander Smith and therefore that they are entitled to share it with the heirs of Greenberry Smith. The two sons of the latter were, to draw it mildly, wild young men, who spent a large amount in not very genteel dissipation and it is understood that their father made his will so that they can only enjoy the income of the property he left.

Just how much truth is contained in the allegations of these complainants remains to be seen. A gentleman who knew Greenberry Smith away back early in the '50s says that he lived very penuriously and did not follow any vocation, or, as he expressed it, "never did anything." He of course had his donation claim and kept some stock, and later had stock in Eastern Oregon, but whether he made the money he loaned by stock raising or received it from his brother's estate remains to be proven. Messrs. George H. Williams and C. E. Wood are attorneys for complainants. The necessary papers have been served on Mrs. Smith and her sons, defendants, by Deputy U. S. Marshal Waite, who returned from Benton county yesterday.

HARDING AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.

Pearl Page's First Day as a Convicted Felon —The Man Very "Sassy."

C. M. Harding, the convicted confidence man, occupies one of the cages at the county jail. He sits on his bunk close up to the front of the bars, and smokes cigarettes, talks and chats with the stray visitor whenever he gets a chance. On being approached by an OREGONIAN reporter yesterday afternoon he seemed glad to talk, but refused to answer all direct questions. When asked if he expected help from his relatives in San Francisco, he said: "I don't know that I have any relatives," and puffing a cloud of cigarette smoke between the bars with a "you-can't-get-anything-out-of-me" sort of a leer, he changed the subject, with "why don't you go to the Chinese murderers, or better yet, go ask that trusty what he knows of the Astoria sailor boarding house runners?"

He don't seem to care what his sentence will be, and will make no reply to any questions in regard to his hopes of a new trial or a pardon. His abuses the newspapers, and savagely remarked: "Just because a newspaper calls you a thief, that don't make you one, does it?" He shows little or no feeling for his accomplice, and several times suggested that the reporter "go talk to Miss Pearl," with a peculiarly unpleasant accent on the "Miss." When told that that was just what the reporter intended to do, that he was only killing time for her lawyer left her, he said, with the only bit of interest he evidenced during the entire interview, "Yes? Well, I'll bet you won't get her to talk, you won't even see her."

In spite of this parting shot the reporter a moment later was ushered into the presence of Miss Rose Bryan, alias Pearl Page, who, in a neatly fitting gown, sat talking to her mother, Mrs. Bradden, and a lady friend of hers from San Francisco. She looked pale and worn; but was evidently making a strong effort to bear up before her mother. She was nervous and completely unstrung having hardly recovered from the severe attack of hysteria of the night before. After hearing the verdict in the court room Thursday, she was taken with a violent attack of hysterics going from one fainting spell into another until late in the night, when by the aid of some opiates she finally went to sleep. The woman knows that she has done wrong, but perhaps it is as her friend Mrs. Morey, a kind, motherly looking old lady, who appears to be wonderfully well informed on legal matters, said: "I have known Rose a long, long time, and I know she could not steal. She has done wrong, but I believe she has been more sinned against than sinning. If anything can be done, any new trial, or any pardon, or any reprieve all I can do for the poor girl I will. It is a dreadful thing for a young girl to be sent to the penitentiary; she will never get over it. If she is given a chance I am sure she will be a good woman." As she finished speaking the poor mother broke in with "all I want is to take my poor girl home," and then both mother and daughter broke down.

IMPROVING THE STREET RAILROADS

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL COMPANY WILL BUILD TWO EXTENSIONS—FASTER TIME ON WASHINGTON STREET.

The Transcontinental Street Railway Company some time since secured a franchise for an extension of their line from Third street down Morrison to Front, and thence around up Yamhill to Third. They have lately secured a franchise to extend their line out S street from Sixteenth to the end of the improvement on that street. Superintendent Tyler Woodward during his visit to San Francisco will secure the iron necessary to build both these extensions and work will be commenced about June 1. The track on S street will be extended to about Twenty-third street this summer, and further when the street is improved. The Transcontinental Company is not going to be left in the march of improvements.

The switches on the Washington street line have been moved so as to permit much faster time to be made. The turnout at Flander's gardens has been moved just west of Eleventh street, and an extra switch put in between Sixth and Seventh. Other switches will remain unchanged. The fast time will be made between First and North Eighteenth. Already there is considerable improvement in the matter of speed, and there is only one minute's wait at First and Washington, instead of seven minutes, as heretofore. The company intend, as soon as arrangements are perfected, wh ch will be in a few days, to run cars at least every five minutes. This increased service will require forty more horses.

DRAGGED BY THE STIRRUP.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A PORTLAND ARTIST AT OREGON CITY.

Christian Eisele, a German artist who recently came to Portland, met with a serious accident yesterday. Mr. Eisele, in company with H. C. Schacht, the Turn Verein teacher of gymnastics, and a young man named Hartmer, started out yesterday morning for a horseback ride. They went to Oregon City and after dinner, about 1 o'clock, they started back for this city. They had barely got outside of the city when the bridle reins of Mr. Eisele's horse came unbuckled, one rein as it fell to the ground striking the horse, a fiery young animal, on the leg, frightening him so that he started to run, and being unmanageable, he was soon running away at full speed. Mr. Eisele kept his seat and made several futile endeavors to reach from the saddle and regain the lost rein. It was in one such attempt that the horse shied viciously and unseated him, and in falling his foot remained fast in the stirrup. In this position he was dragged several hundred yards before his companions could catch up to him and stop the horse. He was relieved from his dangerous position in an insensible condition, and at once taken back to Oregon City and placed under Dr. Carr's care.

His nose was broken, and the left side of his face from the ear up, and his head, was badly scraped. Besides these injuries, his whole body was dreadfully bruised, by kicks from the horse and rude bumps from the ground. Fears are felt that he has sustained internal injuries which may prove fatal.

A telephone message from Oregon City last night states that Mr. Eisele had been delirious all afternoon and evening, and that his condition was regarded as serious. His friend, Mr. L. Dammasch, went to Oregon City yesterday afternoon and the patient will have all necessary care and attention. Mr. Eisele is about 35 years old, of fine physique, and has made many friends here. Two of his oil paintings were displayed in Lipman & Co.'s windows during the Christmas holidays, attracting much attention from passersby.

FIRE IN A ROOKERY.

AN EXTRAMAN OF THE HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY INJURED BY FALLING BRICK.

Fire broke out last night about 7 o'clock in the nest of old rookeries on the southeast corner of Fourth and Washington streets. T. Richards, on the corner of Third and Washington streets, being called from his store, saw the smoke and flames issuing from the roof at the rear part of No. 72 Washington street, and immediately turned in the alarm, which quickly brought out the department. The fire was immediately put out after damaging the roof to the extent of about $100, which is amply covered by insurance. The building is owned by Holman and Fleidner. The ground floor is used as a meat market by H. Hochuli, who keeps a fire in the rear of his shop for lard vats. The fire probably started from the chimney which leads from this trying-out room.

An accident befel extraman Ben Woods, of the Hook & Ladder Company. He was standing at the corner of the building, in one of the numerous dark, dingy passages which traverse the rear. With two or three other firemen he was moving one of the big ladders, when the top of it struck against an old brick chimney, knocking down a lot of bricks, several of which in falling hit Woods on the head, rendering him insensible. He was at once removed to Enright's drug store, on Morrison street, and Drs. Bevan and Wooster were called in to attend him. His injuries were comparatively slight, being only severe scalp wounds and a blow on the shoulder. After his head was dressed the injured man was sent to his home.

SCHOOL BOARD.

A FEW APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS FROM EASTERN TEACHERS.

A regular meeting of the school board was held last night, President Dodd in the chair, and Messrs. Durham, Ladd and Therkelsen present, also H. S. Allen, the new school clerk. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was followed by presenting the following applications for positions as teachers: Miss Emily Fuller, of Cairo, Mich.; Miss Ida T. Charnley, of LaCrosse, Wis.; Miss A. Monk, of this city, and Miss Mary E. Hyde, of Mansfield, Ohio.

Miss Margaret Wilson, teacher, was excused for the balance of the spring term on account of ill health. Miss Swope was assigned to fill her place.

The following bills were ordered paid:

New Zealand Insurance Co	$ 4 50	Or. Electrical W.	$ 6 50
C. H. Dodd & Co.	7 12	F. E. Beach & Co.	3 00
City of Portland	326 68	L. F. Powers	38 68
Pigott & Brown	69 30	Cas. Pfaff	75
Geo. H. Himes	2 00	G. R. Kistler	6 20
Wm. Gardiner & Co	41 60	R. G. Morrow	3 00
Wm. Freidlander	5 75	J. K. Gill	1 10
W. Crandall	89 00	L. Citron	13 00
News	33 00	Thos. Yarwig	1 00
J. F. Shea	7 75	W. P. Dwyer	1 00
City Water Works	25 00	N. W. Ins. Co	50 00
F. M. Maddox	1 60	Foster & Robertson	2 25
Swope & Taylor	5 30	Amos & Detrick	72 50

Adjourned.

VICTIMS OF RECENT ACCIDENTS.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN CONDUCTOR COLBURN'S CONDITION—F. V. ANDREWS IMPROVING.

Conductor A. K. Colburn, injured in the wreck on the narrow gauge road Thursday, is no better, but no worse than when brought to Good Samaritan hospital. During the day he was entirely unconscious, and no reaction had taken place last night. His recovery is considered doubtful, though, of course, there is still hope. A day or two will probably decide the case.

The condition of Mr. F. V. Andrews, who was injured last Tuesday, showed a surprising improvement yesterday. He was entirely conscious and rational, and may be considered on the road to recovery, though by no means out of danger.

R. W. Ralston, of Sheridan, one of the victims of the railway accident, is worse hurt than first reported. His right wrist was broken, and the outer bone of the forearm fractured near the elbow. His right leg is badly swollen, and it is possible there is a slight fracture of the thigh bone. His injuries, however, are not dangerous.

The other victims of the accident now at the Good Samaritan are doing well. None of them received internal injuries.

NEW SUITS.

A suit was begun yesterday by Adam Bender against D. A. Griffin and S. Walters to recover $660 with interest on a promissory note made by the defendants May 21, 1887.

Yesterday afternoon the Harnick Drug Company, of Sioux Falls, Iowa, began, through its attorney, Ralph M. Dement, an attachment suit against C. D. Gaylor, a saloon keeper. The suit is to recover $396 40, the value of certain goods bought by the defendant from The Harnick Drug Company on May 4, 1887, and which he agreed to pay in four months time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

Burkhardt & May, the butchers, yesterday commenced a suit for $702 23 against G. T. Fitzgerald. Plaintiffs allege that on March 21, 1888, there was a balance in their accounts of $632 83 due and owing from G. T. Fitzgerald, and also that they since then delivered to him beef to the value of $69 50. For both of these amounts, in the aggregate $702 23, they pray judgment.

PERSONAL.

Mr. R. J. Prince, representing Redpath Bros. of South Braintree, Mass., is at the Gilman.

Capt. Charles F. Powell has gone to Fort Stevens on business connected with the government work there.

There will be preaching at the W. C. T. U. hall, Albina, to-morrow at 3:30 P. M. by Rev. Alfred Kummer of the Taylor-street M. E. church, Portland.

J. L. Ferguson, United States inspector of hulls, and F. McDermitt, boiler inspector, are in Astoria to inspect a number of boats whose licenses need renewing.

U. S. District Attorney McArthur now carries a handsome gold-headed cane, presented to him on his forty-fifth anniversary of his birthday, "by a friend at a distance."

Charles W. Ailsky, who has been studying art in Germany for the last five years, arrived in New York last Saturday, and is expected here in a day or two. It will gratify his friends to learn that his health, which was seriously impaired, is restored.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT.

Conrad Seipp Brewing Co. vs. Everding & Farrell; judgment on verdict for plaintiff for $640 and costs.

American Mortgage Co. vs. O. & W. M. S. Bank; demurrer to fifth argued and submitted.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

Jorgen Jorgensen vs. Joseph Delay; verdict for plaintiff for $2 50.

Wm. Druck vs. Adolph Nicolai; on trial, jury out.

Judge Shattuck will render decision to-day in the case of Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., vs. Peter Damphoffer, upon writ of review.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

Geo. P. Lent et al. vs. Henry Plummer et al.; order of publication of summons.

State of Oregon vs. George Duffy; on trial, jury out.

One on Congressman Bingham.

New York Tribune.

When Congressman Bingham speaks he does so with lightning-like rapidity, keeping both hands busy replacing his eyeglasses, which fall from his nose with every jerk of his head. Last week, in the heat of debate, he said: "Now, as to the question of this matter being affected by this question." Congressman Hiestand, of Pennsylvania, afterward told Mr. Bingham that the remark reminded him of a story about Davy Crockett, in the old Texas legislature. A member of that legislature began his speech thus: "Mr. Speaker, the generality of mankind in general is disposed to take advantage of the generality of mankind in general." "Sit down, you old fool," said Crockett, "you're coming out of the same hole you went in."

only one.

There is but one SOZODONT. It has no counterpart. No other preparation for the teeth, either compares with, or resembles it. Recommendations of anything in its place should be discredited. Demand SOZODONT. Don't be put off with substitutes.

THE PALOUSE COUNTRY.

A Region Inviting Attention from the Board of Trade.

Interview with a Prominent Merchant—Enlarged Transportation Facilities and Lower Freight Rates Required for Prosperity.

Hon. W. J. McConnell, a prominent merchant of Moscow, Idaho, and Pullman, W. T., has been in the city for a week. Mr. McConnell is known in the Willamette valley as a level-headed man, and his opinions on material affairs of the Northwest coast are of value. An OREGONIAN man had a long talk with him yesterday on the subject of the Palouse country generally and on transportation facilities in particular, and Mr. McConnell offered no objection to the publication of what he said. "The Portland Board of Trade," said Mr. McConnell, "has been working hard to secure lower rates for the carrying of ore from the Coeur d'Alene mines to Portland. This is praiseworthy and I should like to see their efforts turn out successful, but let me say that if the board of trade will extend their labors and secure larger transportation facilities and lower rates for wheat from the Palouse country to Portland, they may be assisting an industry that is bound to add more to the prosperity of Portland than any mining district, however rich."

HIGH RATES AND INADEQUATE SERVICE.

"As things are being managed now by the transportation companies," continued Mr. McConnell, "the farmers of the region lying north of Snake river have to pay twenty-one cents a bushel freight on grain to Portland. This region embraces as much fine agricultural land as is contained in the Willamette valley. The average yield of wheat last year was over forty bushels to the acre. Not one-fifth, certainly not one-fourth of the arable land in that country is under cultivation; yet the transportation companies have been taxed beyond their capacity ever since last harvest. They are unable to furnish cars as fast as needed, and there are still large quantities of wheat awaiting transportation, some of which was sold as early as last November. Dealers realizing the long time grain will have to wait before it can be hauled, deduct from the market value the probable charges for interest and insurance during the time the grain will lie idle. This is a tax upon the farmer in addition to the twenty-one cents freight per bushel. No country can prosper with this enormous tax under present low prices of wheat.

THE POTLATCH COUNTRY.

"There is a country east and south of Moscow, embracing what is known as the Potlatch country, sixty miles in length and twenty miles in width, which is to-day practically without any means of transportation available. The farmers have to haul their wheat half that distance by wagon or sleigh to Moscow. This, with the heavy freight charges by rail, is a blight upon wheat culture, almost shutting it out. In the extreme southern and eastern portion of this district the farmers are dependent upon boats which make only a few trips up the Clearwater during the late spring and early summer months, when the water is high. Farmers have to hold their wheat eight to nine months before they can get it to tidewater. About three-fourths of the land in the Potlatch country is of the same character as the Palouse region, and will produce equally heavy yields of grain. The value of this country for agriculture is not generally known, it being outside the land grant of the Northern Pacific. It has not been to the interest of the railroad companies to advertise it, and the newspapers have, of necessity, but a limited circulation, and that altogether local.

"Now, if the Portland board of trade would turn its attention toward getting more railroads into the Palouse and Potlatch countries, and lower rates of freight on existing lines, it would be of more permanent benefit to the trade of this city than any quantity of ore that could possibly be brought from Coeur d'Alene.

A GOOD FIELD FOR BANKING.

"These regions have been fortunate in their early population, who are largely Scandinavian, and of the more enterprising and thrifty class of early settlers in Oregon and Washington territory, as well as from the Northwestern states. Farms are generally under a good state of cultivation, but many of them are encumbered with mortgages which will finally take them out of the hands of first owners unless railroad developments and reduced rates of freight come to the rescue. No better field presents itself today in the United States for banking enterprise. The local banks in that country have not sufficient capital to supply the demands, even at enormous rates now charged—1½ to 1¾ per cent. per month. Take the item of grain sacks. At 10 cents per sack, which was the average price paid last year by the farmer, it is not hard to estimate what a large sum is required to buy that necessity alone. I think it is safe to say that not less than $250,000 in cash was required last year for grain bags in the farming district north of Snake river.

WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS.

"If the country I have described is to prosper, the railroad ought to be extended into the Potlatch region from Moscow. The O. R. & N. Company should lay track on the grade from Riparia to intersect with their Palouse branch. This will save the detour westward to the Northern Pacific, give prompt transportation to grain and save the mileage paid to the Northern Pacific. It would also give prompter handling of the early fruit and vegetables grown on the Snake river bottoms, and promptness is everything in these products. Rates on grain should be reduced to $5 a ton. If this was the permanent rate farmers would be encouraged to increase their acreage, and it would not be long until the surplus grain for export would be doubled.

"You may say for me in THE OREGONIAN if you wish," concluded Mr. McConnell, "that if the board of trade can accomplish for the farming region north of Snake river what they are trying to accomplish for the Coeur d'Alene mines, they will be doing something which is certain to bring a permanent, large return to Portland. There is no question as to the wealth-producing qualities of the surface of the earth. There is always more or less uncertainty when you bore through the crust and seek wealth in the bowels of the earth."

OPEN LETTER FROM JUDGE BRONAUGH.

HE URGES HIS PROHIBITION BRETHREN TO SUPPORT HIGH LICENSE AND LOCAL OPTION.

PORTLAND, March 24.

To the prohibitionists of Oregon: I am one of those who believe that half a loaf is better than no bread, and that if you cannot kill a serpent outright, the next thing to do is to scotch it as severely as possible. Common sense is an excellent commodity to include in our stock of political wares, no matter of what the remainder may consist. Everybody knows that the prohibitionists of Oregon cannot hope to accomplish a victory, as a third party, at our next general election in this state. My advice, therefore, is that a full ticket be nominated, but that the party at the same time pledge itself to abandon its own nominations and to cast its vote solidly with which ever of the other parties will pledge itself unqualifiedly to secure, at the next session of the legislature, the amendment of the charter of every incorporated city and town in the state, and to otherwise enact laws that will stand the test of constitutionality, so as to prohibit the retailing of intoxicating liquors anywhere in Oregon for a less license tax than $800 per annum, and in like proportion for any fractional part of a year, and also to pass a local option law, of like constitutional validity, by which retail liquor dealers can be excluded altogether from any election precinct, at the will of the majority of the voters therein. Such laws would diminish the evil, and break the power of the whisky ring to such extent that further assaults upon its entrenchments might be successfully carried out. Its power is now enormous and exceedingly dangerous, as was proved at our last general election, when it was called into requisition by the "bosses" to elect and defeat whom they would, regardless of party. Many honest persons fear that an attempt at rigid prohibition would result in free whisky, and worse attendant evils than now exist, who will cheerfully support either party pledged to the enactments of such laws as are above proposed; and I sincerely believe that the good results which would follow, would surely pave the way to further restrictive measures, if not to the speedy and final abolition of the liquor traffic in Oregon. Let us try the experiment proposed, and if it should appear that both the republican and democratic parties are owned by the liquor dealers, to such extent that both are afraid to so pledge themselves as suggested, then we can all vote for prohibition candidates, with the hope of material aid from numbers of other voters from each of the other parties, who believe that the destruction of the power and influence of the rum traffic in Oregon is of more importance than any question upon which the old political parties stand at present divided.

E. C. BRONAUGH.

A BUSY SCENE.

Observations of a Reporter Yesterday at Albina.

Work in Active Progress at the Dry Dock—A Visit to the Great Shops—The City of Albina Rapidly Growing.

A visit to the bustling little municipality of Albina, reveals a most encouraging condition of enterprise, thrift and activity. Since the advent of spring there seems to be a new impetus added to the vital energies of the citizens of the place. The past year has witnessed a marked and encouraging growth to Albina, which, while gratifying of itself, bespeaks a prosperous expansion in the near future. Many new business buildings have recently been added, while a large number of new handsome dwellings and neat cottages are scattered thickly over the high grounds back from the river. With the opening season, a renewal of material activities is manifested, and during the spring and summer various improvements will be made. Mud, which but recently has been spread over the constantly traversed streets, is rapidly approaching a solid and almost dust-like condition; and considerable work on these thoroughfares is already in progress. Clearing off old stumps and logs, burning of accumulated rubbish and leveling down natural inequalities of ground, preparatory to making substantial improvements, were observed in various places.

Added to these evidences of thrift and enterprise were many sounds which betokened lively industry. The whirl and crash of the large sawmill, the whistle of arriving and departing boats, the rumbling of trucks and drays along streets and wharves, the clinking of forge sledges, the clatter of hammers and the brisk ringing of saws produced a combined noise quite confusing. Down in the vicinity of the depot, the scene was almost bewildering. Half a dozen or more engines were busily engaged in moving cars. There was a confused mass of cars—elegant Pullman sleepers, fine coaches, emigrant cars, cabooses, mail cars, express cars, box cars, flat cars, and even "dumpers"—on the intricate network of tracks. Locomotives were darting to and fro pushing and pulling these cars about, detaching and making up trains, and apparently endeavoring to bring order out of chaos, but seemingly only making the confusion more palpable. Bright tracks glistened and glittered like so many polished ribbons of steel in the warm afternoon sun, with a flashing force painful to the eyes; the air was filled with sooty smoke and coal cinders, while the dull grinding of innumerable car wheels, and the ceaseless dry, rasping pantings of the engines filled the ear. So mingled and confused were the sights and sounds that one was required to exercise great caution to avoid meeting with an accident and there was no safety but in studiously evading the tracks as they crossed and recrossed, and radiated in all directions like a spider web. This busy scene extended for a long distance along the river bank, reaching to the coal bunkers and even down to

THE DRY-DOCK.

Speaking of the dry-dock, recalls the very recent examination of that great work, by the officials of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. Mention was made in THE OREGONIAN only a few days ago of the fact that Manager Holcomb had caused the huge reservoir (for such it has been ever since its partial completion) to be pumped out and the bottom, sides and entrance to be carefully examined. The result of the inspection proved very gratifying. In the judgment and opinion of competent engineers, the dry-dock can be completed and used. Huge pumps were set at work and all the water drawn off. The bottom and sides were then examined thoroughly and found to be in excellent condition. Instead of the bottom "bulging up," as had been predicted all along, when the water would be exhausted, it was found to be perfectly solid and resisted the outside pressure without yielding in the least. Most of the sand and other sediment which accumulated in the dry-dock during the past four or five years, have been removed, except a considerable quantity near the entrance. A coffer dam has been built across the mouth of the canal leading into the dock to prevent the water from flowing into it. From the temporary dam to the gate which opens and closes the dock the distance is about 200 feet or more. Great quantities of sand have, during the high water, drifted into this space, thus closing the entrance to the dry dock. Before the dock can be used it will be necessary to remove the sand and earth, and deepen the channel many feet. This is now being done. Some fifteen or twenty men are at work with shovels and wheelbarrows removing the obstruction. As the work is being done by hand," it will necessarily be rather slow. The bottom of the dock is now about twenty-two feet below the surface of the river, and as the bottom successfully resists the great upward pressure, it is argued that when the river reaches a much higher stage it will still stand the force from the outside. Manager Holcomb proposes at all events to "test the problem," and to decide whether the dry dock is a failure or a success. With this purpose in view the work will be continued until the dock is in condition for service. Should it prove to be all that has been claimed, the benefits to this city as a shipping point will be almost incalculable, while the advantages to commerce in a general way, and to ship owners particularly, will be great. At the entrance the channel will be deepened sufficiently to enable the largest vessels to enter the dock with ease and safety. It is expected in a few months to have the dock in a condition to use.

Connected with the pumping out of the dock is an incident which is worthy of repetition. After the main dock was completed, and allowed to fill it had never been pumped out. This was about five years ago. By some means the reservoir became stocked with German carp. Either these fish came in from the river or some one placed a number in the dock after it was closed by the gate. Probably the latter supposition is the correct solution of the question. During these years the fish grew and multiplied until there were hundreds of them. One gentleman informed the writer that the place was filled with these carp—literally teeming with fish. Some of them, he said, were fifteen inches long. So thickly did they swarm that as the water became very low, they were compelled to stop pumping a number of times. For a few days those employed about the dock feasted royally on German carp.

THE SHOPS.

Visiting the immense works of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company, the reporter found them temporarily closed down. After first starting up, these shops were kept running for about six weeks, but since then the works have been operated at brief intervals. The burning of the old wooden roundhouse at Albina, and the great damage done to the rolling stock, furnished considerable work for the machine shops. Four or five of the locomotives, which were badly damaged, have been completely overhauled, and are now ready for active service. Whenever any repairs are needed, and when new railroad material is required the works are started up and the demand supplied. A few days ago the machine shop was in operation for two days, and, during that short period, a great deal of material was turned out. One can hardly realize the wonderful completeness of these great works without personally witnessing the operations. Everything in the line of iron work is accomplished by machinery, from the turning of the ponderous steel drivers of the locomotive down to the finest and most delicate rod and screw tap. In the various details of wood work the same completeness is found. Wood is cut, sawed, turned, bored, planed, bent, polished and fashioned into every imaginable shape required, by machinery. So complete and absolutely perfect are all these great and small human labor-saving appliances, that as much can be accomplished with a dozen or two men in a day as 100 skilled artisans could do in two weeks time.

As yet little or nothing has been done in the paint shop. The large building has been completed, with tracks running through it, and all in readiness to receive any rolling stock, from a locomotive to a platform car. Since the destruction of the old machine shop and roundhouse, a shop has been fitted up in a portion of the large building originally intended for the boiler shop and foundry. Here all necessary work is being done for the present, and probably will be for some time. As yet there is not sufficient demand to justify the immense machine shops being kept in constant operation. At present the temporary machine shops are adequate to meet the requirements of the roads. There are thirteen forges, most of which are kept running, besides a number of large pieces of machinery. Some fifteen or more men are kept constantly employed. A number of pieces of machinery are now in the shop which under went the fiery ordeal at the time the roundhouse was destroyed. Several of these have been overhauled and are now being operated; others are soon to be examined and repaired, providing the damage is not too great.

Recently the general appearance of the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the terminal works have been much improved. For several years several acres of ground there presented little else but a literal wilderness of tangled brush. Piles of lumber, heavy timber, and great heaps of brick have covered the space. In the construction of the works vast quantities of this material have been employed; but on completing the buildings there was still much left, to say nothing of accumulated piles of unsightly rubbish, debris, etc. All the good material remaining on the ground has been removed, and most of the loose "odds and ends" have also disappeared. Inequalities have been removed from the surface of the grounds, and where chaos once held undisputed possession now order and regularity prevails. But much yet remains to be done before all the outside work is completed. Where the old wooden roundhouse and machine shops formerly stood everything remains comparatively untouched. Over the ground is thickly strewed the charred remains of the building, and the blackened heat-twisted and distorted fragments and large pieces of iron. One locomotive, which, from appearances, escaped from the baptism of fire in a condition rendering it useless for future service, still stands on the ground in a badly demoralized state. Possibly the engine may be overhauled, or if that is not done, it may be sold for old iron. Doubtless all these charred memorials of the late fire will be obliterated; but this will not be done until the entire permanent system of tracks have been laid.

Referring to the system of tracks, Mr. J. A. Johnston, the chief engineer of construction, has just commenced this very important part of the work. Two tracks are to leave the main trunk a short distance south of the present pumphouse. One of these tracks will lead to the tank, the turntable, and thence into the roundhouse. The second track will pass just south of the roundhouse, and from it will radiate a number of tracks, each of which will describe a curve and extend on into the eastern part of the immense machine shop, between the latter and the paint shop, and others again will pass on the east side of the paint shop. Other systems will also be constructed north of the machine shops and connecting with it. Tracks will also be laid connecting with the several systems and extending to the blacksmith and foundry and to the cattle shed on the east. A force of men are now engaged in this work, and several weeks will be required to complete it. All the other tracks are to be torn up, and the new ones laid will be permanent. When the proposed system has been completed there will be a general clean-up, and a leveling down of the surface. The entire yard will then present a much neater and more orderly appearance than at present.

Mr. J. A. Johnston is in charge of the construction department, and Mr. D. M. McLauchlin is the general acting foreman of the operating department. Both these gentlemen showed the writer many pleasant courtesies during his brief visit to the works, showed him through the several departments, and cheerfully furnished any information desired.

INGALLS ON HANCOCK.

General Indignation at Washington—An Appeal from Hancock After Lincoln's Assassination.

Washington Letter in New York Evening Post.

The aspersions cast upon Gen. Hancock's loyalty to the Union cause by Senator Ingalls in his speech last week have aroused a feeling of resentment among the "old soldier" element hereabouts which will not down. Thousands of men who wore the federal blue on the field between Sumter and Appomattox have been heard from, either in person or by letter to their comrades condemning the senator's speech with as much warmth as if in some way they felt that a part of his flings had been directed at themselves. Republicans are even more demonstrative than democrats. The latter feel that they contributed to Hancock's vindication by their votes in the presidential contest of 1880; but the republicans are free to say that while they did not share his partisan preferences, they regarded him as one of the purest patriots in our country.

Just now, while so many evidences of the general's loyalty are forthcoming by way of a refutation of Mr. Ingalls's calumnies, seems a fitting occasion for reviving a document which has long been forgotten, owing partly to the fact that at the time of its issue the public mind was in too excited a state to retain impressions long, and partly to the lack of a prophetic faculty in anyone keen enough to foresee the events and combinations which were destined to follow in the course of years. On the day of its publication it commanded wide attention, but it was quickly covered up and lost to sight, and, so far as I know, was not even reprinted when the heated canvass of 1880 was calling forth everything in the way of biographical data concerning either candidate. As its date shows, this paper was written more than a week after the murder of President Lincoln, and while search was making everywhere in the neighborhood of Washington for Booth and his accomplices. It was then suspected by many that the freedmen, or the more ignorant part of them, would conclude from the fall of the great emancipator that their bondage was to be renewed, and, panic-stricken, would strive to curry favor with the enemy by helping the conspirators to escape.

HEADQ'RS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1865. }

To the Colored People of the District of Columbia and of Maryland, of Alexandria and the Border Counties of Virginia:—Your president has been murdered! He has fallen by the assassin, and without a moment's warning, simply and solely because he was your friend and the friend of our country. Had he been unfaithful to you and to the great cause of human freedom, he might have lived. The pistol by which he met his death, though held by Booth, was fired by the hand of treason and slavery. Think of this, and remember how long and how anxiously this good man labored to break your chains and to make you happy. Now appeal to you, by every consideration by which can move loyal and grateful hearts, to aid in discovering and arresting his murderer. Concealed by traitors, he is believed to be lurking somewhere within the limits of the District of Columbia, or the state of Maryland or Virginia. Go forth, then, and watch, and listen, and inquire, and search, and pray, by day and by night, until you shall have succeeded in dragging this monster and his fellow criminals from his hiding place. You can do much; even the humblest and feeblest among you, by your fidelity and unwearied vigilance, may render the most important services. Large rewards have been offered by the government and by municipal authorities, and they will be paid, for the apprehension of this murderer, or for any information which will aid in his arrest. But I feel that you need no such stimulus as this. You will hunt down this cowardly assassin of your best friend as you would the murderer of your own father. Do this, and God will bless you and your land, and the country, which has given you freedom, will bless you for this noble act of duty.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Maj.-Gen. U. S. Vols., Commanding Middle Military Division.

The author of this impassioned appeal was the man whom Mr. Ingalls united with Horace Greeley and George B. McClellan in his group of "allies of the Confederacy." And when it is remembered that Gen. Hancock, at the time of writing it, believed that he had himself been made to suffer because of his steadfast friendship for McClellan, and that his friend and ex-chief had shortly before been overwhelmingly defeated after a bitter contest at the polls by the president whose virtues and work are so eloquently eulogized, the effrontery of an attempt to throw doubt upon the dead hero's loyalty seems more than ever striking. It is scarcely wonderful that Mr. Ingalls should have remained out of the presiding officer's chair in the senate for most of the day next following his speech, and spent most of the time moving uneasily about the republican side of the chamber, "explaining away" to his colleagues and co-partisans, as best he might, his indecent references to the democratic nominee who failed in 1880 and the successful candidate of 1884.

The Heroic Sacrifice of a Child.
Baptist Weekly.

In the Bodleian library at Oxford is a most touching record of heroism and self-sacrifice on the part of a child—a record to touch one's heart with pathos. The tower door of St. Leonard's church, Bridgewater, England, was left open and two young boys, wandering in, were tempted to mount to the upper part and scramble from beam to beam.

All at once a joist gave way. The beam on which they were standing became displaced. The elder had just time to grasp it when falling, while the younger, slipping over his body, caught hold of his comrade's legs. In this fearful position the poor lads hung, crying vainly for help, for no one was near.

At length the boy clinging to the beam became exhausted. He could no longer support the weight. He called out to the lad below that they were both done for.

"Should you save yourself if I were to loose you?" replied the little lad.

"I think I could," returned the older.

"Then good-bye, and God bless you!" replied the little fellow, loosing his hold.

Another second and he was dashed to pieces on the stone floor below. His companion clambered to a place of safety.

Trusts and the Tariff.
Charleston News and Courier.

The trust is organized simply and solely to hold indefinitely the prize, the privileges and profits which the tariff has placed in the hands of the protected monopolists who compose nearly ever trust that has been organized. If protection is a right principle the trust is a right result of that principle. If the trust is an evil, as it is undoubtedly regarded by the mass of the people, then it derives its evil character from the principle on which it is founded, and will cut the support of which the whole system of trusts would collapse in a day.

After dinner take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills and you will be free from sour rising of food from the stomach. Try them and be convinced.

THE EAST SIDE.

Democrats in Mass Meeting Select Candidates for Primaries.

Railroad Track in Holman's Quick Stake So that Texas Cannot Pass Them Over a Bank—School Notes—Etc.

In accordance to a call there was a meeting of democrats in the council chamber last night for general business and consultation. The meeting was called to order by F. A. E. Starr, who was elected chairman, and N. Alstalk, secretary. On motion it was decided to hold the primaries this afternoon at 4 o'clock in polling place No. 2 and that Pioneer engine house be the voting place. It was likewise decided to open the polls at 4 P. M., and close them at 8 in the evening. This was done to give all democrats in this polling place an opportunity to be present.

After considerable debate, it was moved and carried that the meeting suggest the names of twelve democrats, from whom three delegates to the county convention will be selected to-day at the primary. The names suggested are as follows: F. A. E. Starr, C. H. DeBerg, G. M. Stroed, H. D. McGuire, Dr. George Nottage, Dr. G. Wigg, S. M. Marks, William Foley, Charles Forman, J. L. Sperry, J. C. Hembree and J. A. Newell. These names will be printed on slips of paper and the voter can select three from the number. Two hundred tickets will be printed for distribution. C. H. DeBerg, H. D. McGuire and William Morgan were made a committee to look after the printing.

ACCIDENT IN SULLIVAN GULCH.

Yesterday quite an accident occurred on Second street in Sullivan gulch. A man and wife, with one little child, were driving in a two-horse wagon on Second street, about a hundred yards south of the railroad. Here a switch is built along the west side of Second street, while there is a steep bank on the